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THIS little book, specially prepared for Standard IV., is in exact accordance with the requirements of the New Code (1883).

It will be observed, however, that there are no lessons in History. The Code does not specify any particular course, and it was found impossible to frame a set of lessons which would be useful, irrespective of the particular Reader used by the Standard.

About two-thirds of the Arithmetic is taken from questions set by H.M. Inspectors in their various examinations.

The Tables (pp. 115-6) are arranged on a plan which has worked well in practice. Children often fail to get their "problems" right from not knowing the extra parts of the tables as here given.

There are *three* lessons every Tuesday Morning for Geography. The one marked (A) is for Standard IV., (B) for Standard V., and (C) for Standard VI. The same sets of lessons are inserted in the books for Standards V. and VI., so that "the children in Standards IV., V., VI., and VII., may, if grouped together for teaching, be examined in one or two groups." (See footnote, Schedule II., and Art. 109f, ii. and iii.)

Great care has been taken in *accenting*, and, when necessary, indicating the *pronunciation* of Geographical (and sometimes of other) names. This is not always the *exact foreign* pronunciation, but it is such as is tolerated by *educated people*, or is sanctioned by *usage*. The scheme of pronunciation is given on page 116. These simple phonetics, and the use of the accent mark (') should be learnt by the teacher. Children in copying out the lessons need not write the pronunciations. The Spelling, too, has been carefully revised, and is in accordance with the latest authorities. It should be observed that the spelling of Asiatic names is in a very unsettled and transitional state.

Little has been done in *Synthetical Grammar*, that being a part of the subject which can be best done in class by the teacher, though it is probable inspectors will now make it an important part of their examination. (See paragraph 18, *Instructions to Inspectors*.) Most of the Dictation Lessons are utilised as Grammatical Exercises.

For Monday Mornings one of the three maps given, corresponding to the set of lessons which the class is learning, is to be prepared and shown. (See Schedule II., *Note to Geography, Standards V., VI., and VII.*) By an *outline map* is meant, not a full and complete map, but one to illustrate the week's lesson. Only the names mentioned in the geography need be inserted. The teacher can easily vary the directions to suit his teaching. Though Monday is generally a convenient day to show this work, any other day in the week may be substituted.

ALFONZO GARDINER.

Little Holbeck Board Schools,
Leeds, Oct., 1882.

HOME LESSONS—STANDARD IV.

FIRST WEEK.

Lesson 1.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. JOHN II., *Verses* 1—6 ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VOICE OF SPRING.

I come, I come ! ye have called me long—
I come o'er the mountains *with light*¹ and song !
Ye may *trace*² my step o'er the *wakening earth*,³
By the winds which tell of the violet's birth,⁴

- (5) By the primrose-stars in the shadowy grass,⁵
By the green leaves opening as I pass.

1. The light of the bright sun. 2. *Trace* (*L. tractus*—a drawing), to follow by marks left, as of the foot, &c. 3. In spring vegetation seems to waken up as from a long sleep. 4. The winds tell that the violet has bloomed because they carry its sweet scent wherever they blow. 5. The primroses are yellow, and look like stars in the dark green grass.

Draw outline maps (A) British Islands ; (B) Europe ; (C) Asia.
(See Preface.)

Lesson 2.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

(A).—The BRIT'-ISH EM'-PIRE consists of the United Kingdom of Great Brit'-ain and Ire'-land, and of a large number of *possessions* in almost all parts of the world.

Great Britain is the largest island in *Europe*. It is about six hundred miles long, and consists of Scot'-land in the *north*, Eng'-land in the *south*, and Wales in the *south-west*.

Ire'-land is an island to the *west* of England. The *Irish Sea* and *St. George's Channel* separate it from England.

These islands are all situated in the At-lan'-tic Ocean towards the *north-west* of Europe. The *North Sea* and the Eng'-lish Chan'-nel separate Great Britain from the other countries of Europe.

England is nearly as large as Scotland and Ireland together. Lon'-don, on the *R. Thames*, is the capital of England ; Ed'-in-burgh (*Ed'-in-brö*), near the *Firth of Forth*, is the capital of Scotland ; Dub'-lin, on the *R. Lif'-fey*, is the capital of Ireland. They are all large and beautiful cities.

EUROPE,

(B).—There are five continents: Eu'-rope, A'-si-a, Af'-ri-ca, A-mer'-i-ca, and Aus-tra'-li-a.

EUROPE is the *smallest* of the great divisions of the globe, except Australia; but it is the continent most important to us, because it is the one we live in. Its length is 3,400 miles, and its breadth 2,400 miles.

It lies to the *north-west* of the OLD WORLD, and has the Arc'-tic Ocean on the *north*, the At-lan'-tic Ocean on the *west*, the Me-di-ter-ra'-ne-an Sea, the Black Sea, and Mount Cau'-ca-sus on the *south*. The U'-ral Mts., the R. Ural, and the Cas'-pi-an Sea separate it from ASIA on the *east*.

Europe contains a great number of *gulfs* and *inland seas*. It has the greatest length of *coast line*, according to its size, of any of the continents. This great length of coast influences the climate, and affords great facilities for commerce.

ASIA.

(C).—Asia is the largest of the continents, forming *one-third* of all the land on the earth's surface. It has the Arc'-tic Ocean on the *north*, the Pa-cif-ic Ocean on the *east*, the In'-di-an Ocean on the *south*, and Europe, the Cas'-pi-an Sea, the Black Sea, the Me-di-ter-ra'-ne-an, and part of Africa on the *west*. It is above $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Europe, containing 17,300,000 square miles and above 800 millions of people.

PARTS OF THE SEA.—(1) The Red Sea on the *west* between Africa and Asia.

(2) A-ra'-bi-an Sea, on the *south*.

(3) Bay of Ben-gal', *east* of India.

(4) China Sea, *south* of China.

(5) Yel'-low Sea, *north* of China.

(6) Japan Sea, between Japan Islands and the mainland.

(7) Sea of O-khotsk', *east* of Si-be'-ria.

CAPE.—Ras-al-Had', *south-east* of Arabia; C. Com'-o-rin', *south* of Hin-dus-tan'; East Cape, in Beh'-ring Strait; and North-east Cape, in the *north* of Siberia.

Lesson 3.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) Multiply £5 14s. 7½d. by 6 and 7.

(2) Divide one million three hundred and forty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-eight by seven hundred and seven.

(3) Learn and write out Avoirdupois Weight. See page 115.

Lesson 4.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

An **ADVERB** is a word which modifies the meaning of a **VERB**, of an **ADJECTIVE**, or of another **ADVERB**.

The horse ran **fast**, and is tired.

Here *fast* modifies the verb *ran*, telling *how* the horse ran.

The horse ran **fast**, and is **very** tired.

Here *very* is an adverb modifying the adjective *tired*, telling *how tired* the horse is.

The horse ran **very fast**, and is **now very** tired.

Here *now* is an adverb modifying the adverb *very*, telling *when* the horse is tired.

ADVERBS ANSWER QUESTIONS HOW? WHEN? WHERE? WHY?

Ex. 1. *Underline the ADVERBS in the piece of Dictation.*

DICTATION.—Now the clouds gathered thick and black, gusts of wind rushed wildly over the fields, the lightning flamed across the sky, and the thunders visibly shook the earth. At the moment when the storm had raged its last, the flowers, the oats, and wheat were seen standing upright in the pure air, refreshed with the rain, and as happy as the spring; but the proud, haughty barley lay bowed down and stretched on the ground by the wind.

Lesson 5.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply £7,907 16s. 6½d. by 4 and 8.*

(2) A purse contains one sovereign, four half-sovereigns, one half-crown, one florin, four sixpences, and seven halfpence. Find the total amount in *four* such purses.

(3) Learn and write out Avoirdupois Weight. See page 115.

SECOND WEEK.**Lesson 6.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. JOHN II., *Verses 7—11*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VOICE OF SPRING—(Continued).

- (7) I have breathed on the south, and the chestnut flowers
By thousands have burst from the *forest-bowers*,⁶
And the *ancient graves*,⁷ and the fallen *fanés*,⁸
(10) Are *veiled*⁹ with *wreaths*¹⁰ on Italian plains;
But it is not for me, in my hour of bloom,
(12) To speak of the ruin or of the tomb!¹¹

6. The thick, shady branches of the chestnut trees. 7. Graves of people long since dead. 8. Fallen fanés (L. *fānum*—a temple), ruined churches. 9. Hidden. 10. Climbing plants and flowers. 11. That is, of the "ancient graves," or "fallen fanés," whether here or under Italy's sunny skies.

Draw outline maps (A) British Islands; (B) Europe, with seas; (C) Asia, with mountains.

Lesson 7.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.**

(A).—The **British Empire** is the largest empire in the world. The *Empire of Russia* is nearly as large, and the *Empire of China* comes next. The Chinese Empire has the greatest number of people.

The countries in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, which belong to Great Britain, are called **Colonies**, or **Foreign Possessions**.

In *Asia* our largest possession is **In'-di-a**. Capital—**Cal'-cut-ta**.

In *Africa* the chief country belonging to Great Britain is **Cape Col'-o-ny**. Capital—**Cape Town**.

In *America* the **Do-min'-i-on of Can'-a-da**, nearly as large as all Europe, is the chief possession. Capital—**Ot'-ta-wa**.

The countries belonging to Great Britain in the *South of Asia* are the large continent of **Aus-tra'-li-a**, capital **Mel'-bourne**; and the Islands of **New Zealand**, capital **Wel'-lington**.

EUROPE—SEAS.

(B).—(1) The **White Sea**, in the *North of Rus'-si-a*, connected with the **ARCTIC OCEAN**.

(2) The **Bal'-tic Sea**, between *Russia* and *Swe'-den*, opening into the **NORTH SEA**.

(3) The **North Sea**, between *Great Britain* and the **Continent**.

(4) The **Irish Sea**, between *England* and *Ireland*.

(5) The **English Channel**, between *England* and *France*, joining the **Atlantic Ocean** and the **North Sea**.

(6) The **Me-di-ter-ra'-ne-an**, between *Europe* and *Africa*.

(7) The **A-dri-at'-ic Sea**, or **Gulf of Ven'-ice**, between *It'-a-ly* and *Aus'-tri-a*.

(8) The **Sea of Mar'-mo-ra**, between *Tur'-key* and *Asia*.

(9) The **Black Sea**, between *Turkey*, *Russia*, and *Asia Mi'-nor*.

(10) The **Sea of A'-zof**, to the *South of Russia*.

ASIA.—SURFACE.

(C).—**MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS**.—Asia is a continent of *great tablelands and high mountains*. The centre consists of a high tableland called the **Plateau of Ti-bet'**, and to the east of this is a great desert called the **Desert of Go'-bi**. The **Thi-an-Shan' Mts.** go across this tableland, and the **Him-a-la'-yas** separate it from **INDIA**.

Mount Ev'-er-est, in the Himalayas, the highest mountain in the world, is 29,000 feet, or 5½ miles high.

The **Al-tai' (öl-ti')** mountains separate the tableland from the Plain of *Si-be'-ri-a*, and the **Kuen-lun' Mts.** (*kwën-loon'*) run across the plateau, parallel with the Himalayas.

To the west of the Himalayas are the **Hin'-doo-Koosh' Mts.**, and still further west are the deserts of **Persia** and **Arabia**.

Between **EUROPE** and **ASIA** are the **U'-ral (oo'-räl) Mts.** They are not very high.

Lesson 8.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.(1) *Multiply* £15 12s. 10½d. by 6 and 9.(2) I bought *six* cows at £12 13s. 7d. each, and *five* pigs at £2 19s. 7d. each. What did I pay for the whole?*Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.***Lesson 9.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.****Ex. 2. Supply suitable ADVERBS.**—The teacher said my copy was — done. Hark how — my watch ticks. The tailor has — finished my coat. The song was sung —. We go — often to our uncle's. The gardener works —. He reads —.**Ex. 3. Underline the ADVERBS and the words they modify.****DICTATION.**—The boys slept soundly at first, being perfectly exhausted with the exertions they had made, and their slumbers were watched paternally by old Ben, who was faithful to perform carefully and punctually all the duties of hospitality. At last he lay down quietly on a heap of cloaks near the boys, but, at the very slightest movement, he was astir to hand tenderly the cup of cold water to the parched and highly fevered lips of Jack.**Lesson 10.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.**(1) *Multiply* £27 15s. 9½d. by 48 and 49 (by factors).

(2) What will 12 pounds of beef at 9½d. per pound, and 9 pounds of mutton at 9d. per pound cost altogether?

*Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.***THIRD WEEK.****Lesson 11.—Monday Morning. Learn.****ST. MARK I, Verses 21—26 ; OR ELSE LEARN—****THE VOICE OF SPRING—(Continued).**(13) I have looked on the hills of the *stormy north*,¹³
And the *larch*¹³ has hung all his *tassels*¹⁴ forth ;(15) The fisher is out on the sunny sea,¹⁵
And the reindeer bounds o'er the pasture free,¹⁶
And the pine has a *fringe*¹⁷ of softer green,

(18) And the moss looks bright where my foot hath been.

12. Sweden, Norway, and Lapland. **13.** A forest tree of the "fir" tribe.
14. The bunches of flowers, called "catkins," which cover the larch in spring.
15. In spring the work of the fisherman begins. **16.** The reindeer is a kind of stag, which serves the Laplanders for horse and cow. **17.** The "tufts," or "fringes," of young leaves at the end of the branches of the pine tree. They are of a bright green, the old leaves are dark green.*Draw outline maps (A) Scotland ; (B) Europe, with seas, &c. ; (C) Asia, with seas, rivers, &c.*

Lesson 12.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

SCOTLAND.

(A).—BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.—Scotland forms the *northern* part of the Island of **Great Britain**. It is bounded on the *north* and *west* by the **Atlantic Ocean**, and on the *east* by the **North Sea**. On the *south* it is separated from **England** by the **Solway Firth**, the **Cheviot Hills**, and the **R. Tweed**.

Its greatest **LENGTH**, from **Dunnet Head**, in *Caith'-ness*, to the **Mull of Galloway**, in *Wig'-ton*, is about 280 miles, and its **BREADTH** varies from 35 miles to about 150 miles. Its **AREA**, including the islands, is 30,000 square miles, or rather more than half the size of **England** and **Wales**. The **POPULATION** is 3,750,000, or a little less than that of **London**. The city of **Ed'-in-burgh** (*Ed'-in-brō*) is the capital.

EUROPE—SEAS—(Continued).

(B).—The **White Sea** is frozen over during three or four months of the year, hence its name.

The **Baltic Sea** is generally shallow, and subject to storms. It is frozen over part of the winter. It has no tides, and its waters are not so salt as those of the ocean, owing to the many rivers which run into it. It opens into the *North Sea*, through the **Sound**, the **Great Belt**, and the **Little Belt**, the **Cat'-te-gat** and the **Skag'-er-rack**. It has two large gulfs, the **Gulf of Both'-ni-a** in the *north*, and the **Gulf of Fin'-land** in the *east*.

The **Mediterranean** is the largest inland sea in the world. It opens into the **Atlantic** by the **Straits of Gib'-ral'-tar** (17 miles across). A strong *upper* current flows into it from the **Atlantic**, and an *under* one flows out of it. Its waters are very salt owing to evaporation. The name means "*The sea in the middle of the land*," or "*The Midland Sea*."

The **Black Sea** is of an oval shape, and is very deep. It is subject to storms, and abounds in fish. It gets its name from its *black* rocky shores covered with thick *dark* woods, and from the storms and fogs to which it is subject in winter.

THE SEAS, &c., OF ASIA.

(C).—(1) The **Arctic Ocean**. It is frozen over for a great part of the year. Three large rivers flow into it through **SI-BE'-RI-A**, the **Le'-na**, the **Yen-i-se'-i** (*yēn-ē-sā'-ē* or *yēn-ē-sā'*), and the **O'-bi**. The river **Yenisei** drains **Lake Bai'-kal** (*bī'-kāl*), the largest fresh-water lake in **Asia**. All these rivers are navigable.

(2) The **Cas'-pian Sea**, a very large salt water lake, forms part of the boundary between **ASIA** and **EUROPE**. No large rivers flow into it from **Asia**, but it receives the **Volga** from **Europe**. The **Sea of Ar'-al**, also a salt water lake, 300 miles *east* of the **Caspian**, receives the river **A'-moo Da'-ri'-a**, or **Ox'-us**.

LESSON 12—Continued.

(3) The **Red Sea** bounds A-RA'-BIA on the *west* and Africa on the *east*. It is joined to the *Mediterranean* by the **Suez Canal** (about 90 miles long), and to the *Arabian Sea* by the **Strait of Bab-el-man'-deb**. It receives no important river.

(4) The **Per'-si-an Gulf** partly separates PER'-SIA from ARABIA. It receives the two large rivers, the **Ti'-gris** and the **Eu-phra'-tes** (û-frā'-tēs). There are valuable **pearl** fisheries in it.

(5) The **A-ra'-bi-an Sea** is bounded by ARABIA, BAL-U-CHIS-TAN', and HIN'-DUS-TAN'. The river **In'-dus**, which rises in the *Himalayas*, flows into it.

Lesson 13.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* £97 16s. 11½d. by 54 (by factors).

(2) How often can I take six thousand and fifty-six from one million eight hundred and forty-seven thousand and eighty?

(3) How much must I add to ten half-crowns and five sixpences to make it £5?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 14.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

A PREPOSITION JOINS NOUNS or PRONOUNS to other nouns or pronouns, and shows the RELATION between them.

Preposition means "placed before." These little words are generally placed before the last of the two nouns or pronouns they join.

The book is

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| { | on under by against near | } |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|

 the table.

Here *on*, *under*, *by*, *against*, *near*, are all prepositions, because they join *book* with *table*, and show how the table and the book are related.

Ex. 4. Underline the PREPOSITIONS in the Dictation.

DICTATION.—After the barricade had been passed there was a terrible half-hour during which they were held in suspense. It was ten o'clock before the ships arrived at the quay, and the whole population was ranged along the side to welcome them. A screen, made from casks filled with earth, was hastily thrown up on the landing place, as a protection against the batteries which menaced them from the other side of the river. The work of unloading began at once, and the hearts of the besieged citizens leapt for joy.

Lesson 15.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) *Multiply £84 18s. 10½d. by 36 (by factors).*
 (2) *If I buy 144 pounds of bacon for £2 14s. and sell it at 5d. a pound, how much do I gain?*
 (3) *What is the cost of 9,000 bricks at 18s. 6d. for every thousand?*
Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

FOURTH WEEK.**Lesson 16.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MARK I., Verses 40—45 ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VOICE OF SPRING—(Continued).

- I have sent through the wood-paths a *gentle sigh*,¹⁸
 (20) And called out each voice of the deep blue sky ;
 From the night-bird's *lay*¹⁹ through the *starry time*,²⁰
 In the *groves*²¹ of the soft *Hesperian clime*,²²
 To the swan's wild note by the Iceland lakes,²³
 (24) When the dark fir-branch into *verdure*²⁴ breaks,

18. Caused by the soft murmuring breeze among the trees. 19. A song; "the night-bird's lay"—the song of the nightingale. 20. The night time. 21. A small wood or cluster of trees. 22. Hesperian clime (L. *Hes-pēr-us*), countries in the west. The Greeks called *Italy* *Hes-per-us*, or the "Western Land." Hesperus was the possessor of a fabulous garden of golden fruit at the western extremity of the earth. 23. The lakes and rivers of Iceland, an island in the north Atlantic belonging to Denmark, abound in swans, geese, and eider ducks. 24. Greenness.

Draw outline maps (A) Scotland, capes, &c.; (B) Europe, seas, &c.; (C) Asia, seas, rivers, &c.

Lesson 17.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**SCOTLAND.**

(A).—CAPES.—On the EAST COAST.—Dun-cans'-by Head, in *Caith'-ness*; Tar'-bet Ness, in *Ross*; Bu'-chan Ness, in *Aber-deen*; Fife Ness, in *Fife*; St. Abb's Head, in *Ber'-wick* (*bēr'-rik*).

On the NORTH COAST.—Dun'-net Head, in *Caithness*; and Cape Wrath (*rāth*), in *Sutherland*.

On the WEST COAST.—Ard-na-mur'-chan Point and Mull of Can'-tire, in *Ar-gyle*.

On the SOUTH COAST.—Mull of Gal'-lo-way, in *Wig'-ton*.

In the HEB'-RI-DES (*hēb'-rē-dēs*).—Butt of Lew-is (*loo'-is*), in the north of the Island of Lewis.

EUROPE—OTHER PARTS OF THE SEA.

(B.)—The Bay of Bis'-cay, opening into the *Atlantic*. Very stormy.

The Strait of Gib'-ral'-tar, leading from the *Atlantic* into the *Mediterranean*. The Gulf of Ly'-ons and the Gulf of Gen'-o-a are parts of the *Mediterranean*.

The Strait of Bon-i-fa'-ci-o (*bən-ě-fă-tsho*), between Cor'-si-ca and Sar'-din'-ia.

The Strait of Mes-si'-na (*mě-sŭ-nă*), between *Sicily* and *Italy*.

The Strait of O-tran'-to, leading from the I'-o'-ni-an Sea into the A-dri-at'-ic Sea or Gulf of Venice.

The Ar-chi-pel'-a-gō (*ăr-kě-pěll-ă-gō*) or Æ'-ge-an (*ě-jě-ăn*) Sea, remarkable for the number of islands it contains.

The Dar-da-nelles', the Sea of Mar'-mo-ra, and the Bos'-porus or Strait of Gon-stan-ti-nō'-ple, leading into the *Black Sea*.

The Strait of Yen-i-ka'-lě (*yěn-ě-kă-lă*), joining the *Black Sea* and the Sea of A'-zof.

The Cas'-pi-an Sea, forming part of the boundary between *Europe* and *Asia*.

THE SEAS, &c., OF ASIA—(Continued).

(C.)—(6) The Bay of Ben'-gal has HIN-DUS-TAN' on the *west*, and FURTHER INDIA on the *east*. It contains the island of Cey'-lon', south of HIN-DUS-TAN'. The rivers Gan'-ges and Bra-ma-pu'-tra, the first rising on the *south*, and the latter on the *north* of the *Himalayas*, flow into it.

(7) The China Sea is separated from the *Indian Ocean* by Si-am', the MALAY PENINSULA, the islands of SU-MA'-TRA, and JA'-VA, and from the *Pacific* by BOR'-NE-O and the PHIL'-IP-PINE IS. It receives the R. Me-khong' (*mă-kōng*).

(8) The Yellow Sea receives the river A-moor', which rises south of the Al-tai' Mts.

CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS.—The *north* is very cold, the *central parts* are generally cold and dry, and the *south* hot. In the *centre* and *west* are large deserts, and in Si-hé'-ri-a is much barren land, but the *south* is fertile. Gold, silver, lead, and copper are got from the *Altai Mts.*, and diamonds are found in *India*. Coal is found in *India*, *China*, and *Siberia*.

Tea is got from *China* and *India*, and coffee from *Arabia*. The elephant, the lion, and tiger are found in the *south*.

There are more than 800 millions of people in *Asia*, or about half the people in the world, *China* having the greatest number.

Lesson 18.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.(1) *Multiply* £127 13s. 11½d. by 27 (factors).

(2) I had £5 18s. 4d. in my purse, and paid 6 men 16s. 9½d. each; how much have I left?

(3) How many pennies are there in £14 16s. 6d.?

*Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.***Lesson 19.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**

Ex. 5. Put suitable PREPOSITIONS in the blanks.—Come and play — the garden. Somebody has been sitting — my chair. Mary spilt her milk and came crying — us. The hunter went — the hounds to catch a hare. The water rushed — the boat, and we were — great danger — being drowned. Pussy sits — the fire. Do not laugh — his foolish mistakes. "Will you walk — my parlour?" said the spider — the fly." The dog ran — the lane.

DICTATION.—The title of town treasurer is rightfully mine, as guardian of the best treasure the town has. The overseers of the poor ought to make me their chairman, since I provide bountifully for the pauper without expense to him that pays taxes. I am at the head of the fire department, and one of the physicians of the board of health. As a keeper of the peace, all waterdrinkers confess me equal to the constable.

Lesson 20.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.(1) *Multiply* £29 13s. 2d. by 100.

(2) What number multiplied by 365 will give 36,865,365 for the answer? (3) Bring £24 17s. 9½d. to farthings.

*Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.***FIFTH WEEK.****Lesson 21.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. LUKE V., Verses 1—5; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VOICE OF SPRING—(Continued).

- (25) From the streams and founts²⁵ I have loosed the chain,²⁶
 They are sweeping on²⁷ to the silvery main,²⁸
 They are flashing down²⁹ from the mountain brows,
 They are flinging spray o'er the forest boughs;
 They are bursting fresh from the sparry caves,³⁰
 (30) And the earth resounds with the joy of waves!³¹

LESSON 21—Continued.

25. Fountains or sources of rivers. 26. The frost and ice which, like a chain, binds the rivers and streams in winter. 27. Rushing with swiftness and violence. 28. The sea, which shines like silver in the sun. 29. Rushing down in waterfalls over the edges of the mountains. 30. Caves composed of "spar," a mineral formed of white or various coloured crystals. 31. The sound of the waves of the sea and the murmur of the streams are joyous sounds in spring.

Draw outline maps (A) Scotland, parts of sea; (B) Europe, capes, islands; (C) Asia, countries.

Lesson 22.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

SCOTLAND.

(A).—PARTS OF THE SEA.—On the EAST COAST.—Der'-noch Firth, Mor'-ay Firth, Firth of Tay, Firth of Forth.

On the NORTH COAST.—Pent'-land Firth, between *Caithness* and the Orkney Islands.

On the WEST COAST.—The Minch, between the Heb'-ri-des and the mainland; the Firth of Lorne, Loch Lin'-nhe (*lin'-ny*), and Loch Fyne (*fin*), in *Argyle*: and the Firth of Clyde.

On the SOUTH COAST.—Luce Bay, in *Wigton*; and Sol'-way Firth.

The North Channel separates Scotland and Ireland. It is 14 miles across.

The west coast of Scotland is high and rocky, and very much indented. It contains some hundreds of arms of the sea, generally called Lochs (*locks*). This name is also applied to lakes.

EUROPE.

(B).—CAPES.—North Cape, on the Island of Mag'-er-öe (*mäg'-ër-ö*), and Nord'-kyn, in the north of *Norway*. Naze, south of *Nor-way*. The Skaw (*skö*), north of *Den'-mark*. Cape Wrath (*räth*), north of *Scotland*. Cape Clear, south of *Ireland*. Land's End, west of *England*. Fin-is-terre' (*fin-is-tär'*), north west of *Spain*. Cape Ro'-ca, the most westerly point, in *Por'-tu-gal*. Cape Ta-ri'-fa (*tä-rë'-fä*), in *Spain*, the most southerly point. Cape Mat-a-pan', south of *Greece*.

ISLANDS.—In the *Atlantic*.—Great Britain and Ireland, to the west of the Continent. Ice'-land, in the north-west, and the Far'-öe (*fä'-rö* or *fä'-ru*) Isles, north of *Scotland*, belonging to *Denmark*.

In the *Baltic Sea*.—Zea'-land and Fö'-nen, belonging to *Denmark*. Gott'-land, belonging to *Sweden*. Da'-go, Oe'-sel (*ë'-zël*), and the A'-land Isles, belonging to *Russia*.

In the *Mediterranean*.—The Bal-e-ar'-ic Isles, belonging to *Spain*. Cor'-si-ca, belonging to *France*. Sar-din'-i-a and Si'-ci-ly, belonging to *Italy*. Mal'-ta, belonging to *England*. I-o'-ni-an (*ë'-ö'-nä-än*) Isles, belonging to *Greece*, and Can'-di-a, belonging to *Turkey*.

(C).—ASIA—COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS.

| Countries of Asia. | Capital and Chief Towns. | Rivers, &c., they stand on. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A-si-at'-ic Tur'-key | SMYR'-NA..... | <i>Æ-g'e-an Sea.</i> |
| 2. A-ra'-bi-a | MEC'-CA | <i>Red Sea.</i> |
| 3. Per'-si-a (<i>pēr'-shē-ā</i>).. | TE-HE-RAN' (<i>tā-hēr-dn'</i>) | <i>In the Interior.</i> |
| 4. Af-ghan-is-tan' | KA-BUL' (<i>ka-bool'</i>)..... | <i>R. Ka-bul'.</i> |
| 5. Bal-u-chi-stan' | KE-LAT' (<i>kē-lāt'</i>)..... | <i>In the Interior.</i> |
| | CAL-CUT'-TA | <i>R. Hoog'-ly.</i> |
| Empire of | MA-DRAS'..... | <i>B. of Ben-gal'.</i> |
| 6. Hin-dus-tan'..... | BOM-BAY' | <i>A-ra'-bi-an Sea.</i> |
| | DEL'-HI (<i>dēl'-hē</i>) | <i>R. Jum'-na.</i> |
| 7. Bur'-mah | MAN-DA-LAY' | <i>R. Ir-a-wa'-dy.</i> |
| 8. Si-am' (<i>sē-dm'</i>) | BANG'-KOK | <i>R. Mé-nam (<i>mā'-nām</i>).</i> |
| 9. A'-nam | HU-E' (<i>ho-ā' or hwā</i>).... | <i>Coast.</i> |
| 10. Chinese Empire..... | PE-KING' | <i>R. Pei-ho' (<i>pā-hō</i>).</i> |
| 11. Tur-kes-tan' | BO-KHA'-RA (<i>bō-kā'-rd</i>).. | <i>In the Interior.</i> |
| 12. Si-be'-ria..... | IR'-KUTSK | <i>R. An-ga'-ra.</i> |
| 13. Ja-pan'..... | YED'-DO | <i>I. of Ni'-pon'.</i> |

Of **Burmah, Siam, and Anam**, we know very little, but their productions are similar to those of India. **Turkestan** is an immense plain inhabited by *wandering tribes*. Trade is carried on by *caravans*, between **RUSSIA** and **PERSIA**.

Lesson 23.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Multiply £26 11s. 4d. by 65.
- (2) Find the value of 100 tons of hay at £8 19s. 9d. per ton.
- (3) How often is 4s. 6d. contained in £2 14s.?
- (4) Learn and write out Avoirdupois Weight. See page 115.

Lesson 24.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**A CONJUNCTION JOINS words and sentences.**

Conjunction means *joining together*.

John **and** James are playing.

Here "**and**" is a conjunction joining the word *John* and *James*.

William has two apples, **but** his sister has only one.

Here "**but**" joins the sentence "*William has two apples*" with "*his sister has only one.*"

You must come in **if** it rains.

Here "**if**" joins the sentence "*you must come in*" with "*it rains.*"

EX. 6. *Underline the CONJUNCTIONS in the Dictation.*

DICTATION.—Two travellers, as they journeyed and conversed together, began arguing about the colours of the chameleon (*ch = k*). "When I first perceived it," said one, "it was lying basking in the shade, and I never saw so magnificent a blue." "Blue!" said his comrade, "it's as green as the grass. You could not have imagined that it was blue, if you had seen it, as I did, enjoying the benign influence emanating from the orb of light and drawing in its nourishment from the air." "What arrant nonsense," said the first, "do you mean to insinuate that I have no eyes?"

Lesson 25.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.(1) *Multiply* £4 15s. 6d. by 160.

(2) What would fifteen boys' suits of clothes cost at £1 11s. 8d. each? (3) If the price of butter is 16 pence a pound, how much is a tub, containing 56 pounds, worth?

*Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.***SIXTH WEEK.****Lesson 26.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. LUKE V., Verses 6—11; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VOICE OF SPRING—(Continued).

(31) Come forth, O ye children of gladness! come!

Where the violets lie may now be your home.³³Ye of the *rose-cheek* and *dew-bright eye*,³³And the *bounding footstep*³⁴ to meet me, fly!(35) With the *lyre*,³⁵ and the *wreath*,³⁶ and the joyous *lay*,³⁷

Come forth to the sunshine—I may not stay.

32. Children may now play on the banks and under the hedges where the violets grow. 33. Rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, like the drops of dew on the flowers in early morning, betoken health. 34. Moving by leaps and jumps. 35. A harp, hence music, flowers, and singing are fit means to show our happiness at the return of spring. 36. Nosegays of flowers. 37. Happy, merry song.

*Draw maps (A) Scotland, islands, etc.; (B) Europe; (C) Chinese Empire.***Lesson 27.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.****SCOTLAND—ISLANDS.**(A.)—There are above 700 islands belonging to Scotland, but only about 170 are inhabited. They lie chiefly on the *west* and *north*.On the *NORTH*.—The *Ork'-neys*, separated from the mainland by the *Pent'-land Firth*. Only a few of them, which afford good sheep pasturage, are inhabited.The *Shet'-land Islands* lie about 50 miles north of the *Ork'-neys*. They are bleak, dreary, and destitute of trees.On the *WEST*.—The *Heb'-rides* (*hëb'-rë-dëz*), which are generally rugged and mountainous, with large tracts of moorland and pasture land. They are divided into two groups—(1) The *Outer Hebrides*, the largest islands being *Lew'-is* and *North and South Uist* (*wist*).(2) The *Inner Hebrides*, including *Skye*, *Mull*, *Staf'-fa*, *I-o'-na* (*ë-ï-nä*), *Ju'-ra*, *Is'-lay* (*ë'-lay*).

Skye is noted for beautiful scenery, and *Staffa* contains a curious cave called *Fin'-gal's Cave*. *St. Columba*, who landed from Ireland about 1,300 years ago (A.D. 565), lived on *Iona*, and preached Christianity there.

Bute and *Ar'-ran*, two important islands, in the *Firth of Clyde*, form the county of *Bute*.

EUROPE—PENINSULAS, &c.

(B.)—**Scan-di-na'-vi-a**, including the countries of *Sweden* and *Norway*; **Jut'-land**, or the **Da'-nish peninsula**; the **Span-ish peninsula**, including *Spain* and *Portugal*. This last is often called "**The Peninsula**."

Italy, **Turkey** and **Greece**, in the *Mediterranean Sea*, and the **Cri-me'-a**, south of *Russia*, in the *Black Sea*, are all peninsulas.

It is a curious fact that most of the great peninsulas of the world point to the south. The chief exceptions are the **Dan-ish peninsula**, in *Europe*, and the peninsula of **Yuc-a-tan'**, in *Central America*, both of which point northward.

The **isthmus**, joining **Spain** and **Portugal** with *France*, is occupied by the **Pyr'-en-ees Mts.** The tract of land joining *Italy* to the mainland consists in great part of a low and very fertile plain, called the **Plain of Lom'-bar-dy**.

ASIA—CHINESE EMPIRE.

(C.)—This Empire, one of the largest in the world, consists of **China Proper**, **Co-re'-a**, **Tib-et'**, **Man-chu'-ri-a**, **Mon-go'-li-a**, and the **Loo-Choo Is.** It includes a great part of the *centre* and *east* of **ASIA**.

China Proper is the chief division, the rest, though having native rulers, are all dependent upon the Emperor of China, who sanctions their laws or imposes tribute.

Tibet and **Mongolia** are mountainous, and are partly separated by the desert of **Go'-bi** or **Sha'-mo**.

China Proper is a beautiful and well cultivated country, and very densely populated.

Agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. **Rice** on the low lands and **tea** on the mountain slopes in the *south-east*, with **tobacco** and **cotton** in the middle portions, being the chief objects of culture. **Coal** and **porcelain clay** are abundant.

The Chinese dislike foreigners, and we therefore know little about the interior of the country.

Pe-king' ($1\frac{1}{2}$ millions), in the *north*, on the *R. Pei-ho'* (*pā-hō'*), is the capital. **Nan-king'**, on the *Yang-tse*, was formerly the capital.

There are now several ports open to all foreigners: **Can-ton'**, on *Canton River*, **A-moy'**, **Fu-chow**, **Ning-po'**, **Shan-ghai'** (*shāng-hā'*), at the mouth of the *R. Yang-tse-kiang*, **Ti-en-tsin'** (*tē-tn-seen'*), the port of *Pekin*, on the *Pei-ho'*, and several others.

Population, 556 millions. *Religion*, Buddhism. *Government*, Despotism.

Lesson 28.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Multiply £80 15s. 7d. by 905.
- (2) Divide £100 12s. 5½d. by 3.
- (3) Find the cost of 90 books at 8½d. each, and 121 slates at 7¼d. each.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 29.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Learn and Write.

Ex. 7. Put in suitable ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, and CONJUNCTIONS.—Tippy-tap came the great bear — slowly and quietly — the bridge, looking this way — that way as cautiously — possible. My canary is as good a singer — yours. Lo, the bear travelled from forest — forest, and from one county — another. The hen is getting — fat; she is — fit to be killed. The black cow is not — large — the white one.

Ex. 8.—Select the ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, and CONJUNCTIONS from the Dictation.

DICTION.—Among the most curious inhabitants of the desert is the ostrich. This largest of birds furnishes many precious things, and to hunt it is quite a favourite pastime amongst us. The plumes that adorn your ladies in Europe are taken from this bird; its fat is a wonderful cure for fevers and liver complaints, by provoking a great perspiration; and the eggs are very wholesome. Its tendons are used as strings to mend saddlery, and the skin of its foot makes stout soles for our shoes.

Lesson 30.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Multiply £18 16s. 0½d. by 267.
- (2) Divide £410 16s. 7½d. by 7.
- (3) If a pig costs £5 10s. 3d., what must I give for a score at the same price?
- (4) Learn and write out Avoirdupois Weight. See page 115.

SEVENTH WEEK.**Lesson 31.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW IX., Verses 1—8; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VOICE OF SPRING—(Continued).

- (37) Away from the dwellings of care-worn men,³⁸
The waters are sparkling in grove³⁹ and glen,⁴⁰
Away from the chamber and sullen hearth,⁴¹
- (40) The young leaves are dancing in breezy mirth,⁴²
Their light stems thrill⁴³ to the wild wood strains,⁴⁴
- (42) And youth is abroad in my green domains.⁴⁵

38. Tired and weary with anxiety and trouble. 39. See Note 21. 40. A narrow valley or hollow space between hills. 41. Sullen (L. *sōlus*—alone), lonely, dismal, gloomy. "Sullen hearth" = a lonely house, or dwelling, or fireside. 42. Being moved by the wind. 43. To shake or wave about. 44. Songs, as of the birds, and the music of the waters. 45. Possessions; the parks, &c., lying round the house of a lord are so called.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, mountains, &c.; (B) Europe, mountains, &c.; (C) Japan.

Lesson 32.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**SCOTLAND—SURFACE.**

(A).—Above two-thirds of Scotland is mountainous. The country is divided into *two* districts, the **Highlands** and the **Lowlands**. Between them is a broad *plain* or *valley*, called **Strath-more'**. This "**Great Plain**," runs north-east from the *R. Forth*, nearly to the mouth of the *Dee*.

Most of the *northern* and *western* part of Scotland is in the **Highlands**; the **Lowlands** form the greater part of the *southern* and *eastern* portion.

In the **Highlands** are the **Gram'-pi-an Mountains**, which stretch from the *Firth of Clyde* to *Aberdeen*. The highest points are **Ben Ne'-vis** (4,400 feet), **Ben Mac-dhu-i'** (*măk-dū-ī'*) and **Ben Lo'-mond**.

Ben Nevis is the highest point in the **British Islands**; if it were 150 feet higher its top would be always covered with snow.

North of the **Grampians** the country is called the **Northern Highlands**; it is covered with wild and rugged heaths and moorlands.

Between the **Grampians** and the **Northern Highlands** is a valley called **Glen-more**, or "*The Great Glen*," containing **Loch Loch'-y** and **Loch Ness**.

EUROPE—MOUNTAINS.

(B).—More than two-thirds of Europe is a **level plain**, called "**the Great Plain**," which stretches across the centre of the Continent from the *North Sea* to the *Ural Mountains*. All the chief mountain ranges lie either to the *south* of this plain, or to the *north-west*. The chief ranges are:—

The **Pyr'-en-ees** between *France* and *Spain*, the **Alps** in *Switz'-er-land*, the **Ap'-en-nines** in *Italy*, the **Car-pa'-thi-ans** in *Austria*, the **Bal'-kans** in *Turkey*, the **Cau'-ca-sus** between *Russia* and *Asia*, and the **Scan-di-na'-vian Mts.** in *Norway* and *Sweden*.

The **Alps** are the highest mountains in Europe; they almost cover *Switz'-er-land* and separate it from *Italy*, *France*, and *Austria*.

The tops of the high peaks are covered with snow. **Mont Blanc** (*mōn-blōng*), 15,800 feet (or about three miles) high, is the highest summit. A railway tunnel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, has been cut through the Alps, between *France* and *Italy*, near **Mont Cen-is'** (*să-neess'*), and another one, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, under **Mt. St. Got'-hard**, was opened May, 1882.

ASIA—EMPIRE OF JAPAN.

(C).—**Japan** consists of a group of islands in the Pacific, off the *north-east* of *Asia*, of which the principal are **Ni-pon'** (*ně-pōn'*), **Shi-ko'-ku** (*shě-kō'-koo*), **Ki-u'-si-u'** (*kě-oo'-sě-oo'*), and **Ye-zo** (*yă-zō*).

LESSON 32—Continued.

These islands are rugged and irregular. A chain of mountains runs through the whole of them. **Fu-si-ya'-ma** (*foo-sē-yā'-mā*), in Nipon, 14,000 feet high, being the highest peak. All the islands contain *active volcanoes*, and *earthquakes* are frequent, doing great injury. The climate is similar to that of the British Islands.

The **cow** and a small **buffalo** are used as beasts of burden. The people do not use milk and butter.

AGRICULTURE is largely followed, **rice, tea, cotton, and silk** being produced, but the *minerals* form the great wealth of the country, **gold, silver, and copper** being very abundant.

The **MANUFACTURES** of **silk, cotton, and porcelain** are excellent.

The **Japanese** are a clever, intelligent people, and are gradually assuming the manners and customs of *Western Europe*. They have now *Railways, Telegraphs, Post-offices, Police, and Soldiers*, similar to us; and our own and the French languages are taught in all the principal schools.

The **GOVERNMENT** is *despotic*, under an Emperor, called the **Mi-ka'-do** (*mī-kā'-dō*), or **To-ki-o** (*tō-kē'-ō*). The capital is **Ye'-do** (*yā'-dō*) (800,000), on the *east* coast of NIPON. **Hak-o-da'-ti**, in **Yezo**, and **Na-ga-sa'-ki** in **KIUSIU**, are important ports. The population is about 36 millions.

Till 1858 the British were not allowed to visit the country, the Dutch being the only foreigners permitted to carry on trade.

Lesson 33.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* £82 11s. 5½d. by 362.

(2) *Divide* £3,507 8s. 9½d. by 9.

(3) I bought 13 yards of cloth for £4 6s. 0d., and sold the whole at 7s. 9d. per yard; how much did I gain?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 34.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

AN INTERJECTION is a word used as a mere **SOUND**.

Oh! you have hurt my toe.

Here "*Oh!*" is an interjection. It is a *sound indicating pain*.

Hurrah! master has given us a holiday.

Here "*hurrah!*" is an interjection, a *sound expressing pleasure*.

Hark! It is a little lark.

Here "*Hark!*" is a *sound calling attention*.

EX. 9. *Select the PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and INTERJECTIONS.*

DICTATION.—A conjurer and a tailor once happened to converse together. "Alas!" cried the tailor, "what an unhappy, poor creature am I! If people take it into their heads to live without clothes I am undone; I have no other trade to have recourse to." "Indeed! I pity you sincerely, my friend," replied the professor of conjuring; "but, thank Heaven! things are not quite so bad with me. If one trick should fail, why, presto! I have a hundred more, all equally happy. I am sure to be successful in the end."

Lesson 35.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) *Multiply* £204 15s. 6½d. by 509.
- (2) *Divide* £6,951 15s. 0d. by 11.
- (3) Find the cost of 35,000 bricks at 3/5 per 1,000.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

EIGHTH WEEK.**Lesson 36.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. JOHN V., *Verses* 1—4 ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VOICE OF SPRING—(Continued).

- (43) The summer is coming, on soft winds borne—⁴⁶
Ye may press the *grape*, ye may bind the *corn* !⁴⁷
- (45) For me—I depart to a brighter shore—⁴⁸
Ye are marked by care, ye are mine no more ;
I go where the loved who have left you dwell,
- (48) And the flowers are not Death's ! Fare ye well ! farewell !⁴⁹

Mrs. Hemans (1794—1835).

⁴⁶. Carried forward. ⁴⁷. The juice squeezed out of the grape gives wine. Corn ripens in the latter part of summer. ⁴⁸. Country. ⁴⁹. Good-bye.

FE-LIC'-I-A (*fē-līsh'-ē-ā*) DOR-O-THE'-A HEM'-ANS (Miss Browne) was the daughter of a Liverpool merchant. She was born 1794, and died 1835. She wrote poetry from being quite a child. In 1812 she married Captain Hemans, who a few years after went to Italy. Mrs. Hemans retired to Wales, and devoted herself entirely to literary pursuits. Her poetry is remarkable for its sweetness, and for the high moral feeling it indicates.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, mountains, &c. ; (B) Europe, mountains, &c. ; (C) Western Asia.

Lesson 37.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**SCOTLAND—MOUNTAINS.**

(A).—The Lowlands contain many ranges of hills. The chief ones are the Camp'-sie (*ie=ē*) Hills, in Stir'-ling ; the Och'-il (*ōk'-il*) Hills, in Perth ; and the Sid'-law Hills, in Perth and For'-far.

These hills form nearly a continuous line. They run parallel with the Grampians, and enclose the Plain of Strath-more, the most fertile part of Scotland.

South of the Firth of Forth are the Pent'-land Hills, and the Lam'-mer-muir Hills.

The Low'-ther or Lead Hills, in Dum-fries (*dūm'-frēs'*) are a continuation of the Chev'-i-ots. They contain several high points and have many valuable lead mines.

The Cheviots are really an English range, and form part of the boundary between England and Scotland.

EUROPE—MOUNTAINS—(Continued).

(B.)—The **Pyr'en-ees**, form the boundary between *France* and *Spain*. **Mount Mal-a-det'ta** is the highest peak.

The **Ap'en-nines** are joined to the **Alps**, and run through *Italy*. They contain valuable marble quarries.

Mt. Ve-su'-vi-us, 4,000 feet high, is a celebrated volcano, on the **Bay of Naples**, not far from the **Apennines**.

The other volcanoes of Europe are **Mount Et'-na**, in the island of *Sicily*, 11,000 feet high; and **Mount Hec'-la**, in the island of *Iceland*, 5,000 feet high.

The **Car-pa'-thians** form a semicircle along the north and east of *Austria*; they contain valuable gold, silver, and copper mines.

The **Bal'-kans** run across *Turkey* from east to west.

The **Cau'-ca-sus Mts.** run between the *Black Sea* and the *Caspian Sea*. They partly divide Europe from Asia.

The **Scan-di-na'-vian Mts.** are chiefly in *Norway*.

The **U'-ral Mts.** form part of the boundary between *Europe* and *Asia* on the east.

The **Alps** are singularly destitute of useful minerals; whilst the **Carpathians**, the **Scandinavian**, and the **Ural Mts.** are especially rich.

ASIA—WESTERN COUNTRIES.

(C.)—(1) **Turkey in Asia**, capital **SMYR'-NA** (180,000), on the *Æge-an Sea*, consists of several provinces in the extreme west. The **Tau'-rus Mts.** run along the shores of the *Mediterranean*. There are numerous bleak tablelands, but the valleys are beautiful and fruitful.

Figs, raisins, and rice are exported from **Smyr'-na** and **Bey'-rout** (*bā'-root*), in *Syria*. **Si'-nope** (*sē-noob*)* and **Tre'-bi-zond** on the *Black Sea*, and **Bas'-ra**, on the *Shat-el-Arab* are noted ports.

(2) **Arabia**, capital **Mec'-CA**, consists of an elevated tableland, most of which is desert, intersected by ranges of mountains. Round the coast are a few fertile tracts. **Yem'-en**, a district in the south-west, grows excellent coffee.

The climate is the driest in the world. *Coffee, gums and dates, drugs and pearls* are exported.

Mus-cat' on the north-east coast, and **A'-den** and **Mo'-cha**, on the *Red Sea*, are ports.

(3) **Persia**, capital **TE-HE-RAN'** (*tā-hēr-ân'*) (85,000). A tableland containing several salt and sandy deserts, intersected by mountains, occupies most of the country.

Silks, carpets, and jewellery are the chief manufactures. The people are exceedingly polite, and some of them are also very learned. The bulk of the nation is of the *Mahometan religion*. The government is despotic, under a ruler called a **Shah**.

* *Sē-no'-pā*, is the name it bore as an ancient Greek colony, but is not the name by which it is now called amongst the Turks.

LESSON 37—Continued.

Gom'-broom, on the *Persian Gulf*, and **Bar-frush'**, on the *Caspian*, are the chief ports. **Is-fa-han'**,* in the interior, is the chief town.

In Arabia and Persia there are many "nomadic" tribes, and most of the trade is carried on by "caravans." The stores or shops are called "bazaars."

Lesson 38.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) *Multiply* £8 5s. 5½d. by 8,000.
- (2) *Divide* £475 13s. 10½d. by 16 (factors).
- (3) Find the *sum, difference, product, and quotient* of 54 and 324, and add the four results together.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 39.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

There are three kinds of Pronouns—Personal, Relative, and Interrogative.

Personal pronouns stand for the names of persons and things, as *I, thou, he, she, it, one*.

Relative pronouns not only stand for nouns, but also join sentences.

This is the house **which** Jack built.

Here "*which*" is the relative pronoun. It stands for "*house*," and joins "*This is the house*" to the sentence "*Jack built*."

The relative pronouns are **who, which, that, and what**.

The noun, that the relative pronoun stands for, is called its **antecedent**.

Interrogative pronouns are used in asking questions. They are **who? whom? which? what?**

Ex. 10. *Arrange the PERSONAL, RELATIVE, and INTERROGATIVE pronouns in three columns.*—Who gave you the penny which you lost? They love their father and mother. Of whom are you speaking? The man who told us the nice tale says he is very old. There is the house that I told you of. What do you think about that? Which is the pen that Richard lent you?

DICTATION.—*Learn Lessons 31 and 36.*

Lesson 40.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) *Multiply* £11 12s. 7½d. by 709.
- (2) *Divide* £763 18s. 9½d. by 25 (factors).
- (3) A man was born in the year 1816, and his eldest son in 1845. How old was the father when the son was born?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

* Often spelt **Is-pa-han'**, but always pronounced *is-fa-han'*.

NINTH WEEK.

Lesson 41.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. JOHN V., *Verses 5—9*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER.

Near yonder *copse*,¹ where once the garden smiled,
 And still where many a garden flower grows wild;
 There, where a few torn *shrubs*² the place *disclose*,³
 The village preacher's modest *mansion*⁴ rose.

- (5) A man he was to all the country dear,
 And *passing rich*⁵ with forty pounds a year.

1. = Coppice, a wood of small growth containing much underwood. 2. *Shrub*, a low, dwarf tree; *torn shrubs*, ragged, untidy-looking trees, from which branches, &c., may have been torn by the village lads. 3. To bring into view. 4. A large house. It was only of modest or medium size, but large compared with the cottages. 5. Going beyond rich; more than rich, or considered so by the poorer people. Money, 100 years since, was worth more, or would buy more, than at the present time.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, mountains and rivers; (B) Europe; (C) India.

Lesson 42.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

SCOTLAND.—RIVERS.

(A).—Scotland contains many rivers. The chief ones rise either in the **Grampians** or the **Lowthers**, and, except the Clyde, empty themselves into the **North Sea**. All the rivers have swift currents, and many of them form waterfalls.

The rivers rising in the Grampians are the **Find'-horn** and **Spey** (*spā*), running *north*, and the **Don**, **Dee**, **Tay**, and **Forth**, running *east*.

The **Tay** (105 miles) is the longest and largest river of Scotland.

It receives a great many tributaries and drains many lakes.

The **Forth** rises in **Ben Lo'-mond**, and, with its tributaries, also drains several lakes. It runs into a large estuary called the **Firth of Forth**, which is above 50 miles long and about 40 broad in its widest part.

The **Spey** is a very swift river; large numbers of *salmon* are caught in it.

EUROPE—PLAINS, &c.

(B).—The **Great Plain** occupies more than *two-thirds* of Europe. It includes all *Russia* and the greater part of the countries lying round the *Baltic* and the *North Sea*.

In the *south of Russia* the district is called the **Steppes** (*steps*). Other important plains are—

The **Plain of Hun'-ga-ry**, in *Austria*, *south* of the *Carpathians*.

The **Plain of Rou'-ma'-ni-a** (*roo-mā'-ně-ă*), on each bank of the lower course of the *Danube*.

LESSON 42—Continued.

The **Plain of Lom'-bar-dy** in *North Italy*, a very fruitful plain.

PLATEAUS.—The **Central Plateau of Spain**; the **Plateau of Ba'-va'-ri-a** in *South Germany*; the **Plateau of Bo'-he'-mi-a** in the *north-west* of *Austria*.

CLIMATE, SOIL, &C.—The northern parts are cold, the centre of moderate temperature, and the south warm: the soil is generally fertile. There are large forests in *Russia, Germany, and Norway* and *Sweden*. *Bears, wolves, and boars* are found in the large forests.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

(C).—Our chief Possession in Asia is **In'-dia** or **Hin'-dus-tan''**, a large triangular peninsula in the *south*, having the *Bay of Ben'-gal'* on the *east*, and the *A-ra'-bian Sea* on the *west*.

This immense country is about 12 times the size of the British islands, and contains probably 243 millions of inhabitants. A journey across it from *north* to *south*, or from *east* to *west*, would require three months if one travelled 20 miles a day.

It is bounded on the *north* by the **Him-a-la'-ya Mts.**, of which the highest point is **Mt. Ev'-er-est** (29,000 feet, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles high).

There are four principal rivers—the **Gan'-ges**, the **Bra-ma-pu'-tra**, and the **Ma-ha-na'-di** (*mâ-hâ'-nâ'-dî*), all flowing into the *Bay of Bengal*, and the **In'-dus**, flowing into the *Arabian Sea*.

The heat is very great in the *centre* and the *south*, and all kinds of *tropical produce* grow in abundance.

The country is divided into *nine* **Provinces**. The largest are—

BEN-GAL'.....capital **Cal-cut'-ta**.....on the *R. Hoog'-ly*.

MA-DRAS' **Ma-dras'** *B. of Bengal*.

BOM-BAY' **Bom-bay'** *A-ra'-bian Sea*.

Each Province is under a *governor*. The seat of government is at **Calcutta**, and the governor of the province of Bengal is the **Governor-General of India**. He is called the **Viceroy**.

British Bur'-mah, on the *east* of *India*, now forms one of the Provinces of the Empire of Hindustan. Its capital is **RAN-GOON'**, at the mouth of the *R. Ir-a-wa'-di*. It yields *cotton*, and *teak* for ship building.

Lesson 43.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) What will a man's wages amount to in a year at £1 10s. 7½d. per week? (52 weeks = 1 year).

(2) Divide nine hundred and eighty-two pounds thirteen shillings and elevenpence farthing by seventy-six.

(3) A sum of money was divided equally amongst 11 persons. If one received £427 10s., find the sum of money divided.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 44.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.
There are three kinds of Adjectives.

- (1) **Adjectives of Quality.**
- (2) **Adjectives of Quantity.**
- (3) **Distinguishing Adjectives.**

Adjectives of **quality** tell *what sort of a thing*; as, A **good** man, a **strong** box, a **red** rose.

Adjectives of **quantity** tell *how many*; as, **One** orange, **six** men, the **tenth** page, **little** money, **some** water, **each** scholar.

Distinguishing adjectives **point out or distinguish** the noun. They are **a, an, the; this, that; these, those; yon.**

EX. 11. *Arrange the THREE KINDS OF ADJECTIVES in columns from the Dictation.*

DICTATION.—An old man stood and looked up with a face of pale despair on the unmoving, ever-blooming heaven, and round on the still, pure, white earth, on which no one was, now, as joyless and sleepless as he. For his grave stood not far from him; it was covered only with the snow of age, not with the green of youth, and he brought from his whole rich life nothing with him, but errors, sins, and ailments—a worn-out body, a desolate soul, a breast full of poison, and an age full of regret.

Lesson 45.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How much do 75 suits of clothes come to at £3 6s. 11d. each suit? (2) *Divide* £427 by 46.

(3) A man's income is £275 per annum, and he spends £202 10s. 6d. What does he save per week?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TENTH WEEK.

Lesson 46.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. JOHN V., *Verses 10—13*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER—(Continued).

*Remote*⁶ from towns, he *ran his godly race*,⁷

Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place;

Unskilful he to *fawn*,⁸ or seek for power,

(10) *By doctrines fashioned*⁹ to the *varying hour*,¹⁰

Far other *aims*¹¹ his heart had learned to prize,

(12) More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.

6. Distant. 7. Led the life of a God-fearing man. 8. To court favour, to flatter, and try to gain favour. 9. By changing his teaching of Bible truths to suit the altered ways of thinking, &c. 10. Changing times. 11. Objects, purposes, desires.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, mountains and rivers; (B) Europe, mountains and rivers; (C) Hindustan, towns.

Lesson 47.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**SCOTLAND—RIVERS.'**

(A).—The rivers rising in the Lowthers are the **Clyde**, running to the *west*, the **Tweed**, running to the *east*, and the **Nith**, running to the *south* into Solway Firth.

The **Clyde** is the chief river of Scotland. It rises in the Lowthers, and after a very winding course of 100 miles, empties itself into the Firth of Clyde. It has no important tributaries.

The **Tweed** rises about 10 miles from the Clyde, and first flows *northward*, and then *eastward*, emptying itself into the North Sea. It drains the greater part of the *eastern* Lowlands, and has valuable salmon fisheries.

The other rivers of Scotland are not important. They chiefly serve to drain the lakes, and on the *west* they are nearly all short rapid streams from the mountains. Many of the Scottish rivers have valuable *salmon* fisheries.

EUROPE—RIVERS.

(B).—Europe is *well* watered. About two-thirds of the rivers empty themselves into the *inland seas*—the White, Baltic, and Mediterranean Seas. The largest rivers are—

The **Vol'-ga**, flowing into the *Caspian Sea*.

The **Don**, into the *Sea of Azof*.

The **Dnie'-per** (*nee'-për*), **Dnies'-ter** (*nees'-tër*), and **Dan'-ube**, into the *Black Sea*.

The **North Dwi'-na**, into the *White Sea*.

The **Dü'-na**, **Vis'-tu-la**, and **O'-der**, into the *Baltic*.

The **Elbe**, **We'-ser** (*vā'-zër*), and **Rhine**, into the *North Sea*.

The **Seine** (*sān*) into the *English Channel*, the **Loire** (*lwān*) and **Ga-ronne'**, into the *Bay of Biscay*, and the **Rhône** into the *Gulf of Lyons*, all flowing through France.

The **Don'-ro** (*doo'-ro*), **Ta'-gus**, **Guad-i-a'-na** (*gwā-dē-ā'-nā*), **Gua-dal-qui'-ver** (*gwā-dāl-kē'-vēr*) into the *Atlantic*, and the **E'-bro** into the *Mediterranean*, all draining the Spanish peninsula.

The **Po** into the *Gulf of Venice*, and the **Ti'-ber** into the *Mediterranean*.

The largest rivers of Europe are the Volga (2,200 miles), the Danube (1,700 miles), the Dnieper, the Don, and the Rhine (700 miles).

HINDUSTAN—(Continued).

(C).—The **MINES** yield coal, iron, copper, and gold, and **diamonds** are found in various parts.

The **SOIL** is generally fertile, but there are large deserts. The principal trees are **teak** (used for shipbuilding), **cocoa**, **banyan**, and **palms**.

Rice, **sago** (the pith of a kind of palm tree), **ginger** (the root of a plant), **pepper** (the seeds of a plant), **indigo** (a blue dye obtained from the leaves and stalks of certain plants), **cotton** (a woolly substance obtained from the "pods" of a plant), **sugar cane**, and **opium** (the juice obtained from the seeds of the white poppy), are all largely cultivated.

LESSON 47—Continued.

Among the wild animals are the lion, the tiger, the panther, the leopard, the elephant, and many kinds of monkeys.

The people are called **Hin-doos'**. They are nearly all *idolaters*, and live chiefly on *rice*.

The chief **trade** of the country is with *Great Britain* and *China*.

The **roads** are very poor. There are now several lines of railway. Large parts of the country are covered with thick forests of *jungle*.

CLIMATE.—On account of its immense size India has a very varied climate. It is one of the hottest countries of the world, except among the hills and tablelands.

Cal-cut'-ta (800,000), on the *River Hoogly*, 100 miles from its mouth, is the capital of British India. It is a magnificent city stretching 5 miles along the banks of the river.

Other large towns are **Al'-la-ha-bad'** (4) and **Ben-a'-res** on the *Ganges*, **Del'-hi** (dēl'-hē) on the *Jumna*, a tributary of the *Ganges*, **La-hore'** and **Pesh'-awar** (pēsh'-our). **Su-rat'** on the river *Tap'-ty*, and **Kur-a'-chee**, near the *Indus*, are important ports.

Lesson 48.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* one thousand and fifty-nine pounds seven shillings and eightpence by five hundred and ninety-five.

(2) *Divide* one hundred and seventy-one thousand and fifty-eight pounds seven shillings and tenpence by sixty-eight.

(3) If a horse is worth £45 12s. 6d., and a cart is one-third the value of the horse, what is the total worth of the horse and cart?

(4) Learn and write out Avoirdupois Weight. See page 115.

Lesson 49.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Verbs are of two kinds, **TRANSITIVE** and **INTRANSITIVE**.

A **transitive** verb tells what the noun *does to something else*.

John **killed** the bird.

Here "*killed*" tells what John did to the bird. The action passes from JOHN to the BIRD.

Intransitive verbs simply tell what the noun *does*.

The bird **flies**. The baby **sleeps**.

Here "*flies*" and "*sleeps*" simply tell what the bird and the baby do.

EX. 12. Arrange the TWO KINDS OF VERBS in columns from the Dictation.

DICTATION.—We turned to the right, and scrambled up the spur of one of the mountains on the eastern side of the plain, and from thence dived down among the lateral valleys that run up between them. We thus opened up quite a new system of hills and basins and gullies, but the general scenery did not change its characteristics. All vegetation—if the black moss deserves such a name—ceases when you ascend twenty feet above the level of the sea.

Lesson 50.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* seven thousand nine hundred and seven pounds sixteen shillings and sixpence three farthings *by* twenty-eight.

(2) *Divide* twelve thousand three hundred and fifty-six pounds nineteen shillings and twopence *by* forty.

(3) If two hundredweight (224lb.) of bacon costs £4 13s. 4d., and is sold at 6½d. per lb., how much does the dealer gain?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

ELEVENTH WEEK.**Lesson 51.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. JOHN V., *Verses* 14—18; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER—(Continued).

His house was known to all the *vagrant train*,¹²

He *chid*¹³ their wanderings, but *relieved their pain*.¹⁴

(15) The *long-remembered beggar*¹⁵ was his *guest*,¹⁶

Whose beard, descending, swept his aged breast;¹⁷

The ruined *spendthrift*,¹⁸ now no longer proud,

(18) Claimed *kindred*¹⁹ there, and had his claims allowed.

12. Wandering beggars, tramps, who follow one another in regular course round a district. 13. Reproved, rebuked. 14. Supplied their wants. 15. Remembered as a beggar for a long time past. 16. A visitor treated in a friendly manner. 17. His long beard reached as far as his breast. 18. One who spends his money in a careless, reckless manner. 19. Relationship, and therefore to be treated as a relative.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, mountains, rivers, and lakes; (B) Europe, lakes, &c.; (C) Southern Asia.

Lesson 52.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**SCOTLAND.**

(A).—LAKES.—Scotland is a land of **Lakes** and **Mountains**. The lakes abound in the *middle* and *northern* parts of the country. They are generally long and narrow, formed in deep valleys, and are very beautiful. The best known lakes are **Loch Lo'-mond**, **Loch Ka'-trine***, **Loch Awe** (*oh*), **Loch Le'-ven**, **Loch Loch'-y**, and **Loch Ness**.

Loch Lo'-mond, to the *west* of Ben Lomond, is about 24 miles long, and is the largest lake in Great Britain. It has many beautiful islands. Its waters flow into the Clyde.

Loch Ka'-trine lies to the *east* of Ben Lomond. It is about nine miles long and very deep. Towards the *south-east* of it is a beautiful district called the **Tros'-sachs**. It flows into the *Forth*. *Glasgow* is supplied with water from this lake.

* Properly pronounced *kū'-trīn*, but often called *kāt'-rīn*.

EUROPE.—LAKES.

(B).—The lake districts of Europe are chiefly in the north and among the Alps. In the north are—

La-do'-ga and **O-ne'-ga**, in *Russia*; **Wen'-er** (*vā'-nēr*), **Wet'-ter** (*vēt'-tēr*), and **Mæ-lar** (*mā'-lār*), in *Sweden*; **Mi-o'-sen** (*mē-o'-sēn*), in *Norway*.

The northern lakes are large, but their shores are generally bleak and dreary. **La-do'-ga**, the largest lake in Europe, is nearly as large as Wales.

In the centre and south are **Ba'-la-ton** (*bā'-lā-t'n*) and **Neu'-sied'-ler** (*noy-sēd'-lēr*) in *Austria*; **Con'-stance**, **Ge-ne'-va**, and **Neuf-cha-tel'** (*nūsh-ā-tēl'*) in *Switzerland*; **Mag-gio'-re** (*mād-jō-rā*), **Co'-mo**, and **Gar'-da**, in *Italy*.

The Italian and Swiss lakes have beautiful scenery. They are generally very deep. The two Austrian lakes are salt.

Along the south-east shores of the Baltic, in Prussia, are many hundred small shallow lakes.

In the Steppes of Russia are a number of salt lakes. Salt lakes have generally no outlet; fresh-water lakes are seldom without outlet.

L. Win'-der-mere in *England*, **L. Lo'-mond** in *Scotland*, and **Lough Neagh** (*lōh nāy*) in *Ireland*, are the chief lakes in the British Islands.

SMALLER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

(C).—(1) **Cey-lon'**, capital **Co-lom'-bo** (112,000), on the west coast, is a fertile island to the south of **India**.

We get *coffee*, *sugar*, *rice*, and *cinnamon* from Ceylon. It has also a valuable **pearl fishery** on the west coast. **Galle** (*gāl*), on the south-west coast, is a station for steamers between Europe and the East.

Ceylon, though situated so near to India, does not form part of the Empire of Hindustan. It has a separate government.

(2) **A'-den**, on the south coast of **Arabia**, near the *Red Sea*, is strongly fortified, and is used as a *coaling* station.

About 90 miles from Aden, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandel, is the small island of **Pe-rim'** (*pā-reem'*), strongly fortified. It has an excellent lighthouse to guide ships through the Strait.

(3) **Hong-Kong**, an island at the mouth of the *Can-ton' River*, in **China**, is the head quarters of the British in China.

(4) The **Strait Settlements**, in the *Strait of Ma-lac'-ca*, consist of the province of **Ma-lac'-ca** and the island of **Sin-ga-pore'**, together with several smaller possessions. The town of Singapore (95,000) is a port, and warehouse for colonial produce.

The Strait Settlements are of the greatest importance for purposes of trade.

(5) **Cy'-prus**, a large and important island in the *Mediterranean*, was ceded to England by *Turkey* in 1878.

Lesson 53.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* two pounds seventeen shillings and tenpence half-penny *by* eight hundred and ninety-five.

(2) *Divide* sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine pounds eight shillings and ninepence *by* forty-four and eighty-eight.

(3) If I still owe a man £50 19s. 7d., and have already paid him £109 0s. 5d., what did I owe him at first?

(4) Learn and write out Long Measure. See page 115.

Lesson 54.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Ex. 13. *Parse the words in italics, and tell all you can about the NOUNS, PRONOUNS, ADJECTIVES, and VERBS.*

DICTATION.—“*Alas,*” *thought I,* “it was hard enough to turn a grindstone, but now to be called a *little rascal* is too much.” It sunk *deep* into my mind, and *often* have I thought of it *since*. When I see a merchant *over polite* to his customers, methinks “*that man has an axe to grind.*” When I see a man, who is *in private life* a tyrant, flattering the people, and making *great professions* of attachment to liberty, methinks “*that fellow will set you turning grindstones.*”

Lesson 55.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* thirty-eight pounds seventeen shillings and elevenpence farthing *by* ninety-eight.

(2) *Divide* eight thousand five hundred and sixty-three pounds seventeen shillings and elevenpence farthing *by* seven hundred and thirty-nine.

(3) How many books, at 7/6 each, can I buy for £9?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TWELFTH WEEK.**Lesson 56.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XII., *Verses 9—14*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER—(Continued).

- The *broken*²⁰ soldier, kindly bade to stay,
 (20) Sat by his fire, and talked the night away;
 Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,²¹
 Shouldered his *crutch*,²² and showed how *fields*²³ were won.
 Pleased with his guests, the good man *learned to glow*,²⁴
 And quite forgot their *vices*²⁵ in their *woe*:²⁶
 (25) Careless their merits or their faults to scan,²⁷
 His pity gave ere charity began.²⁸

LESSON 56—Continued.

20. Broken in health, ill; disabled in body. 21. Wept over the accidents, &c., that had caused his wounds, and over the sad deeds he had done as a soldier in the war. 22. A kind of walking-stick for lame persons. 23. Battles. 24. Looked pleased; looked warm with kindly interest, and smiled upon them. 25. Faults. 26. Distress, trouble. 27. To examine closely. 28. The preacher was so ready to relieve their wants that they had no time to ask for charity. He did not care to inquire whether they were *deserving*, he pitied their necessity, and so relieved them.

Draw maps (A) Scotland; (B) Europe, countries; (C) Africa, mountains, &c.

Lesson 57.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**SCOTLAND—LAKES.**

(A).—All the important lakes, except **Loch Le'-ven**, are situated in the Highlands. The rivers in connection with the lakes often form beautiful *waterfalls*. The most noted one is the **Falls of Fy'-ers**, 277 feet in height, on the east of **Loch Ness**. The **Falls of the Clyde**, near **Lan'-ark**, are also celebrated.

Loch Awe, in *Argyle*, is the next lake in size to Loch Lomond. It is long and narrow, and is emptied into **Loch Et'-ive** (*ét-év*), an arm of **Loch Lin'-nhe**.

Loch Le'-ven, in *Kinross*, is a small oval lake, and is chiefly interesting for its castle, on an island, in which Mary Queen of Scots was kept prisoner, and from which she escaped in 1568.

Lochs Lochy and **Ness** are situated in *Glenmore*. They form part of the **Caledonian Canal**, which extends from Moray Firth and Inverness on the east, to Loch Eil (*él*) on the west, about 60 miles. It was begun in 1805 and opened in 1822, and was intended to obviate the passage of ships round the north coast; but it is shallow in parts, and is little used.

(B).—COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, WITH THEIR CAPITALS, &c.

| Countries of Europe. | Capital and Chief Towns. | Rivers, &c., they stand on. |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| United Kingdom— | | |
| Gr. Britain { | LON'-DON | On the <i>R. Thames</i> . |
| ENG'-LAND .. { | LIV'-ER-POOL | " <i>R. Mer'-sey</i> . |
| | MAN'-CHES-TER | " <i>R. Ir'-well</i> . |
| SCOT'-LAND .. { | ED'-IN-BURGH (<i>éd'in-brō</i>) | Near the <i>F. of Forth</i> . |
| | GLAS'-GOW | On the <i>R. Clyde</i> . |
| | DUN-DEE' | " <i>R. Tay</i> . |
| IRE'-LAND .. { | DUE'-LIN | " <i>R. Lif'-sey</i> . |
| | BEL'-FAST' | " <i>Belfast Lough</i> . |
| | CORK | " <i>Cork Harbour</i> . |
| Nor'-way and } | CHRIS-TI-A'-NI-A | " <i>Christiania Bay</i> . |
| Swe'-den } | STOCK'-HOLM | " <i>L. Mæ'-lar</i> . |
| Den'-mark | CO-PEN'-HA'-GEN | " <i>Sound</i> . |
| Hol'-land | AM'-STER-DAM | " <i>R. Am'-stel</i> . |
| Bel'-gium | BRUS-SELS' | " <i>R. Senne</i> (<i>sën</i> .) |

AFRICA.

(C).—**Africa** is a very compact continent, and is more than three times the size of Europe. The sea nearly surrounds it. It has the **Mediterranean** on the *north*, the **Atlantic** on the *west*, and the **Indian Ocean** and the **Red Sea** on the *east*.

It is joined to *Asia* by the **Isthmus of Suez**, about 72 miles long. The Suez Canal (85 miles) is longer than the Isthmus, as it does not run in a straight line.

The **Gulf of Guin'ea** and **Table Bay** are the chief bays on the *west*, and the **Moz-am-bique' (-beek')** Channel and the **Gulf of A'-den** the principal parts of the sea on the *east*.

The principal capes are **Cape Verde**, and the **Cape of Good Hope** on the *west*.

MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS.—All the principal mountains appear to be round the coast, and the interior seems to consist chiefly of elevated tablelands. The principal mountains are the **At'-las Mts.** in the *north*, the **Kong Mts.** in *Upper Guinea*, and the **Mts. of Ab-ys-sin'-ia** in the *Nile* district. There are some high mountains near the centre of the continent, amongst the lakes, *south* of the equator.

North of the Equator is the **Great Desert** or **Sa-ha'-ra (d)**, the largest desert in the world. It stretches from the *Atlantic* to *Egypt*, and is about *two-thirds* the size of Europe.

Lesson 58.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* fifty-seven pounds eight shillings and one penny by seven hundred and eight, and prove by long division.

(2) *Divide* four hundred and sixty-eight pounds one shilling and eightpence halfpenny by 84.

(3) Amongst how many boys can I distribute £3 6s. 8d., if I give 2½d. to each boy?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 59.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

There are several kinds of Adverbs.

(1) **Time** : as Then, now, after, yesterday, soon, before, &c.

(2) **Place** : as There, here, yonder, off, &c.

(3) **Manner** : as Slowly, quietly, well, thus, &c.

(4) **Degree** : as Very, nearly, scarcely, only, quite, &c.

(5) **Mood** : as Yes, no, perhaps, certainly, probably, &c.

Ex. 14. Arrange the KINDS OF ADVERBS in columns.

DICTION.—All was now prepared. A very spirited and valuable horse belonging to the colonel—one that never allowed anyone, except his master or his groom, to approach close to him—was fixed upon for the experiment. But the robber was apparently all the more pleased at this, as he boastingly declared it would better display his dexterity. The horse was fast tethered, like all cavalry horses in India, each of his legs being securely fastened by a rope.

Lesson 60.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.(1) *Multiply* £7,319 15s. 8½d. *by* 54.(2) *Divide* £978 19s. 2¾d. *by* 144.

(3) How many yards of cloth, at 7/6½ per yard, are worth £50 3s. 0½d.?

*Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.***THIRTEENTH WEEK.****Lesson 61.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. LUKE VII., Verses 1—5; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER—(Continued).

Thus to *relieve*²⁹ the wretched was his pride,And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side;³⁰But, in his duty, *prompt*³¹ at every call,

(30) He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all.

And, as a bird each *fond endearment*³² triesTo tempt its *new-fledged offspring*³³ to the skies;³⁴He tried each art,³⁵ reproved each dull delay,(34) *Allured*³⁶ to *brighter worlds*,³⁷ and *led the way*.³⁸

29. Assist, to help. 30. The preacher's faults were all on the side of goodness. 31. Ready, quick to do a thing. 32. Kind and loving actions and ways. 33. Young birds which have just got their feathers, and are ready to fly. 34. The air. The mother bird teaches the young ones to fly. 35. Every means. 36. Tempted, attracted, enticed. 37. Heaven. 38. Set them the example of a godly life.

*Draw maps (A) Scotland; (B) Europe; (C) Africa, rivers, &c.***Lesson 62.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**
SCOTLAND.

(A).—DIVISION.—Scotland is divided into 32 counties. It is scarcely necessary to learn their names; but it may be remembered that the **largest** are, Ar-gyle', Ross, In-ver-ness', Suth'-er-land, Ab-er-deen', Perth, Lan'-ark, Ayr, and Dum-fries'. The **most populous** are Ed'-in-burgh, Ab-er-deen', For'-far, Ren'-frew, Ayr, Fife, Perth, and Stir'-ling. The population is nearly 3,750,000, or about that of London.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—**Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.**

(1) **Agriculture.**—Only about one-third of Scotland is cultivated, owing to the mountains, and of this a large part is **pasture land**. There are few forests, and the chief tree grown is the **fir**. The chief grain cultivated is **oats**. The farming is good, the Scotch being amongst the best farmers in the world.

The most fertile tracts are *Strathmore*, the *Plain of Crom'-arty*, and the *Lothians* (which is the district south of the river Forth), the *Coarse of Gowrie*, between the Firth of Tay and the Sidlaw Hills and *Teviot-dale*. Numbers of sheep and cattle are fed on the moors and high-lands. The climate is generally colder and bleaker than in England.

(B).—COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, WITH THEIR CAPITALS, &c.

| Countries of Europe. | Capital and Chief Towns. | Rivers, &c., they stand on. |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| German Empire— | | |
| PRUS'-SIA | BER-LIN' | On the R. Spree. |
| | HAM-BURG | " R. Elbe. |
| S. GER'-MANY .. | MU'-NICH (<i>mū'-nik</i>) | " R. I'-sar (<i>ī'-zār</i>). |
| Aus'-tro-Hun-ga'-ri-an Empire .. | VI-EN'-NA (<i>vē-ēn'-nā</i>) | " R. Dan'-ube. |
| | TRI-ES'-TE (<i>trē-ēs'-td</i>) | " G. of Venice. |
| Switz'-er-land .. | BERNE (<i>būrn</i>) | " R. Aar. |
| | GE-NE'-VA | " L. Geneva. |
| France | PAR'-IS | " R. Seine (<i>ān</i>). |
| | MAR-SEILLE' (<i>mār-sāl'</i>) .. | " G. of Lyons. |
| Por'-tu-gal | LIS'-BON | " R. Ta'-gus. |
| Spain | MA-DRID' | " R. Man-sa-na'-res |
| It-aly | ROME | " R. Tī'-ber. |
| | FLO-RENCE | " R. Ar'-no. |
| Greece | ATH'-ENS | " G. of E-gē'-na. |
| Tur'-key | CON-STAN-TIN-O'-PLE | " Bos'-po-rus. |
| Bul-ga'-ria | SO-FI'-A (<i>sō-fē'-ā</i>) | " R. Is'-kar. |
| Rou-ma'-nia | BU'-CHAR-EST | " R. Dum-bo-vit'-sa |
| Ser'-vi-a | BEL-GRADE' | " R. Dan'-ube. |
| Mon-te-ne'-gro | CET-IGNE' (<i>sēt-teen'</i>) | In the Interior. |
| Rus'-sia | ST. PE'-TERS-BURG | On the R. Né'-va. |

SEAS, &c., OF AFRICA.

(C).—(1) THE MEDITERRANEAN separates *Africa* from *Europe* on the north, and receives the R. Nile, 4,000 miles long.

This river is the largest in the Old World, and rises somewhere south of the equator. It overflows its banks every year.

(2) THE ATLANTIC RECEIVES the River Gam'-bi-a south of C. Verde, the R. Ni'-ger (*nī'-jēr*) flowing into the Gulf of Guinea, and the R. Con'-go and the Orange R. further south.

The Congo is sometimes called the Za'-ire' (*zā-ēr'*). Its lower course is called the Living-stone.

The Ca-na'-ry Islands, north of C. Verde, belong to Spain, the Cape Verde Islands, opposite C. Verde, belong to Portugal, and the islands of As-cen'-si-on and St. Hel-e'-na belong to England; all are in the Atlantic.

(3) THE MO-ZAM-BIQUE' CHANNEL receives the Zam-be'-si, in which are the celebrated Victoria Falls.

The large island of Mad-a-gas'-car is separated from the mainland by this channel. It is about twice the size of the British Islands.

Lesson 63.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) Multiply one hundred and forty-seven pounds nineteen shillings and one penny three farthings by seventy-one.

(2) Divide six thousand one hundred and eighty pounds sixteen shillings and sevenpence halfpenny by ninety-four.

(3) I bought a piece of bacon for 37/6, and paid 7½d. per lb. for it. How many pounds did I buy?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 64.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**THE CHANGES OR INFLECTIONS OF WORDS.**

Inflection is the change which takes place in the form of words in order to vary their meanings.

The parts of speech which are inflected are the *noun*, *pronoun*, *adjective*, *verb*, and *adverb*.

Nouns are inflected for **number**, for **gender**, and for **case**.

Nouns have **TWO** numbers, the **SINGULAR** and the **PLURAL**.

A noun which is the name of **one** thing is in the **singular number**; as boy, man, house.

A noun is in the **plural number** when it stands for **more than one** thing; as boys, men, houses.

Ex. 15. Put the singular and plural nouns in Lessons 56 and 61 in separate columns.

DICTATION.—The next morning, as the wretched man returned to labour, his countenance pale from want of sleep, he glanced uneasily towards the heap of timber, uttered a sharp cry, to which there was no response, and then continued on his way, overwhelmed by a sorrow that he could not conceal. One of his companions joked him about his disappointment, to which he replied by a heavy blow with his fist.

Lesson 65.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Reduce 18 tons 17cwt. 2qrs. to quarters.
- (2) In 88 tons 19cwt. 1qr. 26lbs., how many ounces?
- (3) How much does 53 times one hundred and six pounds sixteen shillings and fourpence three farthings amount to?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

FOURTEENTH WEEK.**Lesson 66.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. LUKE VII., Verses 6—10; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER—(Continued).

- (35) Beside the bed where parting life was laid,³⁹
And sorrow, guilt, and pain by turns dismayed,⁴⁰
The reverend champion⁴¹ stood. At his control⁴²
Despair⁴³ and anguish⁴⁴ fled the struggling soul,⁴⁵
Comfort came down the trembling wretch⁴⁶ to raise,
- (40) And his last faltering accents⁴⁷ whispered praise.

LESSON 66—Continued.

39. The death-bed. 40. Caused fear. 41. One who defends another in battle; a warrior. Hence the minister is the champion against sin and "the powers of darkness." 42. At his words of comfort, given with authority. 43. Loss of hope (in God's mercy). 44. Pain of mind. 45. Struggling for life, and against despair and anguish. 46. One who is miserable. 47. Hesitating speech. Words spoken in a broken and trembling tone.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, towns; (B) France, physical; (C) Africa.

Lesson 67.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn. SCOTLAND.

(A).—(2) **Manufactures**—The most important manufactures are **cotton, woollen, linen, iron, and silk.**

(a) **COTTON and SILK**, chiefly made at **Glas'gow** and **Pais'ley**, on the mouth of the *Clyde*.

(b) **WOOLLENS**, in the valley of the *Tweed*, at **Haw'ick** and **Gal-a-shiels'**, and also at **Stir'ling** and **Pais'ley**.

(c) **LINEN**, at **Dun'dee**, **Mon'trose**, **Ar'-broath** (*är'-brawth*).

The cotton manufacture is carried on chiefly in the *west*, the linen in the *east*, and the woollen in the *south-east*.

(d) **IRON MANUFACTURE** has its chief seat towards the lower course of the *Clyde* at **Glas'gow**, at **Air'-drie**, in **Lanark**, and also at **Car'-ron**, in **Stirling**.

The mineral wealth of Scotland is included between the mouths of the *Clyde* and *Tay*, and **St. Abb's Head**, and the town of **Ayr**.

Coal and iron are abundant within this district.

(f) **SHIPBUILDING** is an important branch of trade on the mouth of the *Clyde*, especially at **Glas'gow**.

EUROPE.—FRANCE.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—**BOUNDARIES**.—*North* by the **English Channel**, the **Straits of Dover**, and **Belgium**, *west* by the **Bay of Biscay**, *south* by the **Pyrenees** and the **Mediterranean**, *east* by **Italy**, **Switzerland**, and **Germany**; the **Alps**, the **Jura Mts.**, and the **Vosges** (*vōzh*) **Mts.**, forming the boundary. The area is nearly four times that of England.

SURFACE.—The surface is flat or undulating. In the centre are the **Au'-vergne** (*ō'-vērñ*) **Mts.**, and in the *south-east* the **Ce-vennes'** (*să-vēnz'*).

RIVERS.—France is well watered. The **Seine** (*sān*) rises in the **Cevennes**, and flows into the **English Channel**. The **Loire** (*lōār*), 600 miles long, rises in the **Cevennes**, and the **Ga-ronne'** (*gā-rōn'*) rises in the **Pyrenees**; both flow into the **Bay of Biscay**. The **Rhône** from the **Alps** flows through the **L. of Geneva** into the **G. of Lyons**.

CLIMATE and PRODUCTIONS.—The **climate** is similar to that of England in the *north*, but much warmer further *south*. The **soil** is fertile. There are extensive forests in the *east*. The minerals are not important, excepting **coal** and **iron** in the *north-east*. **Agri-culture** is backward—*maize*, the *vine* and the *olive*, *tobacco*, *beet-root*, and *madder* are cultivated.

AFRICA.—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

(C).—**LAKES.**—The lakes of Africa are one of its important physical features. **Lake Tchad** (*tshád*), to the south of Sahara, is a shallow fresh water lake, having no outlet. **Lakes Albert Nyan'-za** (*n'yán'-zá*) and **Victoria Nyanza**, situated on the equator, are connected with the Nile. **L. Tan-gan-yi'-ka** lies south of the equator. **L. Nyas'-sa** (*n'yá'-sá*) empties itself by the *R. Shi'-re* (*shē'-rā*) into the *Zambesi*.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.—As the greater part of Africa lies within the *tropics*, the climate is *hot*, but the *north* and *south* are temperate. The west coast is very unhealthy. A great part of the land is barren, but the river banks and valleys are very fertile.

Gold is found in the *west* and *south*, **diamonds** in the *south*, and **iron** and **copper** in the *north*.

The **date palm** grows abundantly, and wild **coffee** is found in *Abyssinia*. Much **cotton** is cultivated in *Egypt*, and large quantities are exported.

The inhabitants are mostly of the Negro race, and probably number 200 millions.

Lesson 68.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How many ounce packages can be made out of a chest of tea containing half a hundredweight ?

(2) How many lbs. are there in one ton and a quarter ?

(3) Multiply £9,261 17s. 4½d. by 64.

(4) Learn and write out Long Measure. See page 115.

Lesson 69.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

FORMATION OF PLURAL.

The plural number is generally formed by adding **s** to the singular ; as boy, boys ; girl, girls ; pen, pens.

When the singular ends in **s**, **x**, **z**, **sh**, and **ch**, soft (as in church), the plural is formed by adding **es** ; as grass, grasses ; box, boxes ; topaz, topazes ; fish, fishes ; church, churches.

es is added because **s** could not be easily sounded by itself.

Nouns ending in **y**, with a consonant before it, change the **y** into **ies** ; as daisy, daisies ; gipsy, gipsies.

Most nouns ending in **f** or **fe** form their plural by changing **f** or **fe** into **ves** ; as calf, calves ; knife, knives.

Ex. 16. Write the plural of the following : Loaf, penny, lady, key, kiss, fox, wharf, brush, witch, study, thief, wife, day, staff, fury.

LESSON 69—Continued.

DICTATION.—ODE TO THE BRAVE. (*See Lesson 74*).

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
 By all their country's wishes blessed !
 When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
 Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
 She there shall dress a sweeter sod,
 Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

Lesson 70.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) How much soap would be required to make up 4,880 *half-pound* packages ?
- (2) Eighty-one persons each pay into the bank £101 18s. 4½d. What is the total amount they pay ?
- (3) If I buy a cwt. (112lbs.) of cheese for £2 10s., and sell it at 9d. per lb., how much do I gain on every pound ?
- (4) Learn and write out Long Measure. See page 115.

FIFTEENTH WEEK.

Lesson 71.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MARK V., *Verses 1—5* ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER—(Continued).

At church, with *meek* and *unaffected grace*,⁴⁸
 His looks adorned the *venerable*⁴⁹ place ;
 Truth from his lips *prevailed with double sway*,⁵⁰
 And fools, who came to *scoff*,⁵¹ remained to pray.

- (45) The service *past*,⁵² around the *pious*⁵³ man,
 With *ready zeal*⁵⁴ each honest *rustic*⁵⁵ ran ;
 E'en children followed with *endearing wile*,⁵⁶

- (48) And *pluck'd*⁵⁷ his *gown*,⁵⁸ to share the good man's smile.

48. Mild, gentle, and plain, yet graceful manners. 49. Aged, old, and therefore worthy of respect or veneration. 50. Double power or influence. 51. To make fun, to turn into ridicule ; to laugh at. 52. Concluded, over. 53. Religious, holy, God-fearing. 54. Great earnestness. 55. A countryman, a peasant. 56. Loving, childish tricks. 57. Pulled at (to draw his attention). 58. Surplice, or preaching gown.

Draw maps (A) Scotland ; (B) France ; (C) Africa, countries.

Lesson 72.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

SCOTLAND.

(A).—(3) COMMERCE.—The commerce is considerable, and is rapidly increasing ; the principal *imports* being raw material for consumption or manufacture, and the *exports* manufactured goods.

Agricultural produce, including numbers of sheep and cattle, is sent in large quantities to England.

LESSON 72—Continued.

The **chief ports**, in order of importance, are **Glas'-gow**, on the *Clyde*; **Leith** (the port of Edinburgh), on the *Forth*; **Green'-ock**, on the *Clyde*; **Ab'-er-deen'**, on the *Dee*; and **Dun-dee'**, on the *Tay*.

The greatest trade of Scotland is with England and Ireland.

After Liverpool, London, and Bristol, **Glasgow** is the most important port in the British Islands. Its *foreign trade* is very extensive.

Peterhead', in *Aberdeen*, is the great seat of the cod fishery, and, with *Dundee*, of the whale fishery in the Northern seas.

EUROPE.—FRANCE.—POLITICAL.

(B).—**MANUFACTURES**.—France ranks next to England as a manufacturing and commercial country.

The important manufactures are **wine and brandy, silk, cotton, woollen, and linen, hardware, and jewellery.**

Champagne (*shām-pān'*) and Burgundy wines are grown in the eastern districts about the sources of the Rivers Meuse, Seine, and Saône (*sōn*); and Claret near **Bor-deaux'** (*bōr-dō'*). The town of **Cognac** (*kōn-yāk*) on the *R. Charente*, is famous for brandy.

Lyons, on the *R. Rhône*, and **Paris** are noted for **silk manufacture**. Cotton, woollen, and linen are made in the north-east, at **Lille** (*līl*) and **Rouen** (*roo-en*).

The **POPULATION** is about thirty-seven millions, and the **GOVERNMENT** at present is a **Republic** under a president. The religion is **Roman Catholic**, but all forms are tolerated.

The most important foreign possessions of France are **Al-ge'-ria**, in the north of *Africa*, the chief town of which is **Al-giers'**; and **Bour'-bon** or **Re'-union**, an island to the east of Madagascar. France has also small possessions in **Hindustan**, **Cochin China**, the **West Indies**, **South America**, and **Oceania**.

(C).—COUNTRIES OF AFRICA.

| Chief Countries of Africa. | Capital and Chief Towns. | Rivers, &c., they stand on. |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| EGYPTIAN DOMINIONS— | | |
| E-gypt | CAT'-RO (<i>kī-ro</i>) | On the <i>R. Nile</i> . |
| { | AL-EX-AN'-DRI-A | " <i>Mediterranean</i> . |
| | SU'-EZ | " <i>Red Sea</i> . |
| Nu'-bia | BEE'-BER | " <i>R. Nile</i> . |
| Sou'-dan | KHAR'-TOOM | " " |
| Ab-ys-sin'-ia | GON'-DAR | Near <i>L. Dem'-be-a</i> . |
| BARBARY STATES— | | |
| Trip'-o-li (<i>trip'-ō-lē</i>) .. | TRIP'-O-LI | On the <i>Mediterranean</i> . |
| Tu'-nis | TU'-NIS | " " |
| Al-ge'-ria | AL-GIERS' | " " |
| Ma-roc'-co | MA-ROC'-CO | " <i>R. Tin'-sift</i> . |
| SOUTH AFRICA— | | |
| Cape Colony | CAPE TOWN | " <i>Table Bay</i> . |
| Na-tal' | PIE'-TER-MAR'-ITZ-BURG .. | " <i>East Coast</i> . |
| Trans'-vaal | PRE-TO'-RE-A | In the <i>Interior</i> . |

Lesson 73.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Bring 652,403oz. to tons.
- (2) In five hundred and one fourpences, how many sixpences ?
- (3) *Divide* three thousand and seventy-two pounds fifteen shillings and sevenpence halfpenny *by* thirty-five.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 74.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**FORMATION OF PLURAL—(Continued).**

A few nouns form their plural in **en**; as ox, oxen; child, children; brother, brethren.

The following words form their plural irregularly :—

| | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| man | plural | men | tooth | plural | teeth |
| woman | " | women | mouse | " | mice |
| foot | " | feet | louse | " | lice |
| goose | " | geese | Mr. | " | Messrs. |

Some nouns have the **singular and plural alike**; as deer, sheep, swine, bellows, scissors, ashes, riches, alms, cattle, clothes.

Some nouns have **two ways** of forming the plural :—

| | | |
|---------|--------|--------------------|
| brother | plural | brothers, brethren |
| die | " | dies, dice |
| fish | " | fishes, fish |
| pea | " | peas, pease |
| penny | " | pennies, pence |
| wharf | " | wharfs, wharves |
| cow | " | cows, kine |

Ex. 17. *Write the plural of the following*: Pen, knife, horse, man, coach, monkey, branch, ox, foot, louse, life, die, fly, echo, fox.

DICTATION.—ODE TO THE BRAVE. (*See Lesson 69*).

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
 By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
 There Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,
 To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
 And Freedom shall awhile repair,
 To dwell a weeping hermit there.—*Collins.*

Lesson 75.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) How many candles, each weighing two ounces, can be made out of a ton of tallow ?
- (2) Out of a load of potatoes weighing 12cwt., five stones were diseased and not fit for use. How many stones were good ?
- (3) *Divide* 5,000 half-sovereigns amongst 96 persons.
- (4) Learn and write out Long Measure. See page 115.

SIXTEENTH WEEK.

Lesson 76.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MARK V., Verses 6—10; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE VILLAGE PREACHER—(Continued).

- His ready smile a parent's *warmth*⁵⁹ expressed,
 (50) Their *welfare*⁶⁰ pleased him, and their *cares*⁶¹ distressed ;
 To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
 But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.
 As some tall cliff that lifts its *awful form*,⁶²
Swells from the vale,⁶³ and *midway leaves the storm*;⁶⁴
 (55) Though round its *breast*⁶⁵ the rolling clouds are spread,
 Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

Oliver Goldsmith (1728—1774).

59. Warmth of feeling; depth of feeling. 60. State of being or doing well; prosperity. 61. Troubles, sorrows. 62. A form that impresses one with fear and wonder. 63. Rises upwards from the valley. 64. Rises above the stormy clouds that reach half way up its height. 65. The sides of the hill.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH was the son of an Irish curate. He studied for a physician, became usher in a school, assistant to a chemist, and finally an author. Necessity caused him to write a great deal. His principal works are a "History of England," "The Traveller," a poem; "The Vicar of Wakefield," a tale; and "The Deserted Village," a poem, from which the above piece is taken. He also wrote two comedies, "The Good-natured Man," and "She Stoops to Conquer," as well as "The History of the Earth and Animated Nature." Born 1728, died 1774.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, towns; (B) France; (C) Egypt.

Lesson 77.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

SCOTLAND—CHIEF TOWNS.

(A).—IN THE BASIN OF THE TWEED.—**Ber'wick**, on the *Tweed*, is an English town. **Kel'-so** and **Mel'-rose** have the ruins of beautiful abbeys. Near Melrose is **Ab'-bots-ford**, where Sir Walter Scott lived. **Pee'-bles** (*pē'-bl'z*) has manufactures of woollens, and **Haw'-ick** of hosiery.

IN THE BASIN OF THE FORTH.—**Ed'-in-burgh** (225,000), the capital of Scotland, and one of the finest cities in Europe. The castle stands on a high rock near the centre of the city. **Leith**, two miles distant, is its port. **Stir'ling**, on the *Forth*, was formerly the residence of the Scottish kings. Near it is **Ban'-nock-burn**, where *Robert Bruce* defeated Edward II. of England, 1314.

IN THE BASIN OF THE TAY.—**Dun-dee'**, on the *Firth of Tay*, the third largest town in Scotland. It is an important seaport, and the great seat of the linen manufacture. **Perth**, on the *Tay*, was once the capital of Scotland. **St. Andrews** is the seat of a famous university.

EUROPE.—FRANCE.—POLITICAL.

(B).—**CHIEF TOWNS.**—**Paris**, the capital (2,100,000), is the most splendid city in the world, and the largest city in Europe after London.

On the **NORTH** and **EAST** coast are the towns of **Ca'-lais'** (*kā'-lā'*), **Bou-logne'** (*boo-loyn'*), **Dieppe** (*dē-ēp'*), **Havre** (*hāv'r*), all ports; **Cher'-bourg** (*shār'-boorg*), a strong fortress; **Brest**, a naval station. **Nantes**, at the mouth of the Loire, has great trade. **Bor-deaux'** (*bōr-dō'*) is the second largest port.

On the Mediterranean are **Mar-seille'** (*mār-sāl'*), the chief port, and **Tou-lon'** (*too-lōng'*), the chief naval station. **Nice** (*nees*) is a noted place for invalids, having a delightful climate.

Reims (*reemz*), on a tributary of the *Seine*, has a famous cathedral, where the kings of France were formerly crowned. It is a great *dépôt* (*dā-pō'*) for wines. **Or'-le-ans**, on the *R. Loire*, was besieged by the English in 1428, and delivered by Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. **Tou-louse'** (*too-looz'*), on the *Garonne*, is the largest city in the south of France.

AFRICA.—EGYPT.

(C).—**Egypt** is the most important country in the north of Africa. It is divided into **Upper Egypt** (or Soudan), **Middle Egypt** (or Nubia), and **Lower Egypt**, the last containing the delta of the Nile.

The only river is the *Nile*, which overflows its banks every year. Its average width is half a mile. A number of *canals* are dug from it in various directions, to water the country, as rain seldom falls. The only fertile part is the *Valley of the Nile*, which averages about eight miles across.

Wheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, and flax are largely grown and exported. *Fruits* of various kinds are abundant.

The government is **despotic**, under a **Khed-ive'** (*kēd-ēv'*) who is *hereditary*, and has the authority of a king. He owes allegiance to Turkey.

Cai'-ro (*kī-ro*) (330,000), on the *Red Sea*, is the capital. It contains some very beautiful *mosques*, or Mahomedan churches, built of marble. The commerce is very extensive, and people from all parts of the world are found in it. **Al-ex-an'-dria**, **Ro-set'-ta**, and **Dam-i-et'-ta** are ports on the Nile. **Port Said** (*sād*) and **Su'-ez** are ports on the canal.

Nu'-bi-a is subject to Egypt, and lies to the south of it. It exports *senna*. The country contains a great number of magnificent ruins.

Lesson 78.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Bring one mile to inches.
- (2) How many inches are there in three furlongs?
- (3) How often can you subtract £24 from £300, and how much money will be left?
- (4) Learn and write out Long Measure. See page 115.

Lesson 79.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**FOREIGN PLURALS.**

Foreign words, as French (F), Italian (I), Latin (L), and Greek (G), generally retain the plurals they have in the original, as—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| animāl'-cūlum (L) | <i>plural</i> | animāl'cūlā | me'-dium (L) | <i>plural</i> | me'-di-ā |
| ax'is (L) | " | ax'ēs | memoran'-dum (L) | " | memoran'-dā |
| ban'-dit (I) | " | ban-dit'-ti | mon'-sieur (F) | " | mes'-sieurs |
| beau (F) (bo) | " | beaux (bo) | phenom'-enon (L) | " | phenom'-ēnā |
| dā'-tum (L) | " | dā'-tā | ra'-dius (L) | " | ra'-di-i |
| errā'-tum (L) | " | errā'-tā | strā'-tum (L) | " | strā'-tā |

Ex. 18. Write the singular of teeth, mice, boxes, fishes, dice, pence, geese, gipsies, calves, wharves, scissors, clothes, wives, taxes.

DICTATION.—His efforts had almost exhausted Harry. Wet, weary, and in despair, he stood shivering on the brink of the pool from which he had escaped. Another light began to dance before him, but the chase he had already had made him decide not to pursue it. "I have had enough of following you, Mr. Traveller," said he; "yet what shall I do? If I stand here delaying, the little strength I have will be exhausted; yet I do not know which way to turn. I am convinced that a man may continue walking on this common for hours, and finally find himself in the place he started from."

Lesson 80.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Reduce 29 stones to ounces.
- (2) From 1 ton 3qrs. 14lbs. of coal, how many coal boxes can be filled, each containing one stone?
- (3) How much money must I divide by three hundred and sixty-five in order to get four pounds seven shillings and eightpence for a quotient?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

SEVENTEENTH WEEK.**Lesson 81.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MARK V., Verses 11—13; OR ELSE LEARN—

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.¹

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,²
 As his corse³ to the ramparts⁴ we hurried;
 Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot⁵
 O'er the grave where our hero⁶ we buried.
 We buried him darkly⁷ at dead of night,⁸
 The sods with our bayonets turning,⁹
 By the struggling moonbeams misty light,¹⁰
 And the lantern dimly burning.

LESSON 81—Continued.

1. Sir John Moore was a great general, and commander of the British forces in Spain, then fighting against the French. In 1809 he conducted a skilful retreat before a vastly superior number of the French, and fell, mortally wounded by a cannon ball, under the walls of Co-run'-na,* a town on the north-west coast of Spain, where a great battle was fought. 2. No music was performed, as is generally the case at a soldier's funeral, his comrades being in a hurry to embark. 3. Dead body. 4. The walls round a fortified town. 5. A volley is generally fired over the grave of a soldier, but for the reason given in Note 2 this was not done. 6. A brave man. 7. *Darkly* here means secretly. 8. About midnight. 9. His comrades helped to dig his grave with their bayonets. 10. A fog partly hid the moon.

Draw maps (A) Scotland, towns; (B) Holland and Belgium, physical; (C) North Africa.

Lesson 82.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

SCOTLAND—CHIEF TOWNS.

(A).—IN THE BASIN OF THE CLYDE.—Green'-ock, the port of the Clyde, was the birthplace of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine. It has extensive shipyards. Dum-bar'-ton, on the Clyde, has a famous castle built on a rock. Glas'-gow (488,000) is the largest city in Scotland. Its manufactures are immense (see Les. 67). Pais'-ley is noted for shawls and thread manufacture.

Ayr, on the coast, and Kil-mar'-nock are two important towns south of the Clyde.

ON THE EAST COAST.—Mont'-rose, on the Esk, exports much corn. Ab-er-deen', between the mouths of the Dee and Don, is the fourth largest city in Scotland. It is the seat of a university, has valuable granite quarries, and numerous shipyards. Bal-mo'-ral (bäl-mö'-räl), a residence of the Queen, lies 45 miles to the west of Aberdeen. In-ver-ness', at the mouth of the Cal-e-do'-nian Canal, is often called the capital of the Highlands. Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, was defeated at Cul-lo'-den Moor, near Inverness, in 1746. Wick, on the north-east coast, in Caithness, is the chief seat of the herring fishery.

EUROPE.—HOL'-LAND AND BEL'-GI-UM.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—These two separate countries are so similar in their physical features that they are best studied together. BOUNDARIES.—North-west by the North Sea, south by France, and the east by the German Empire.

SURFACE.—The coast is very low. The entire surface of Hol'-land is flat, forming part of the Great Plain.

A great part is below the level of the sea, which is kept out by means of dykes or embankments, and sand-hills or dunes. The sea sometimes breaks in and does great damage. The south-east of Bel'-gi-um is hilly, and covered with large forests. This part is rich in minerals, as coal, iron, copper, lead, and building stone.

* Properly spelt and pronounced thus, Co-ru'-ña (kō-rōč'n'-yā).

LESSON 82—Continued.

RIVERS.—The mouth of the **R. Rhine**, and the **R. Meuse** or **Maas**, and the **Scheldt** (*skêlt*).

When the **Rhine** enters Holland from Germany, it is 2,000 feet wide. It soon forms a large delta, dividing into a great many branches.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is *cold, foggy, and damp*, and *unhealthy* near the sea. The *south-east* is the most temperate. The winters in Holland are often severe.

The soil is fertile, and well-cultivated. There is much **pasture**, and great attention is paid to the rearing of cattle. Ordinary English crops, together with **hemp**, **beet-root**, from which sugar is made, **chicory**, and **tobacco** are cultivated.

AFRICA—BARBARY STATES.

(C).—All the countries, along the *north* coast, from the Atlantic to Egypt, are called the **Bar-ba-ry States**. They are bounded on the *south* by the Sahara.

The **Atlas** Mountains, which are rich in metals, run through **Marocco** and **Algeria**. There are many short rivers and numerous lakes, especially in **Algeria**.

The *heat* is great. The hot wind from the desert, called the "*simoon*," parches up everything, and is dangerous to man and animals.

With the exception of Egypt, this is the most fertile part of Africa. The chief productions are **fruits** of various kinds, **horses**, called "*barbs*," **morocco leather**, **ostrich feathers**, **wax**, and **coral**. Most of the trade in the interior is carried on by means of *caravans*. '**Mour-zook**', the capital of **Fez-zan**' (a country *south* of Tripoli and subject to its ruler), is the great *dépôt* for goods sent between *northern* and *central* Africa.

MA-ROO'-CO (capital **Marocco**) is governed by an *Emperor*, who is the most despotic sovereign in the world.

AL-GE'-RIA (capital **Al-giers**') belongs to *France*, who conquered it in 1830.

TRIP'-O-LI is the most civilised of the Barbary States. It is governed by a "*Pacha*." **TU'-NIS** is governed by a "*Bey*," who was formerly subject to Turkey.

Lesson 83.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Bring 5,000 stones to tons.
- (2) In 2 miles 1,000yds. 3in. : how many inches?
- (3) If a pair of gloves cost two shillings and sixpence, how many pairs can I buy for eighty-six pounds ten shillings?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 84.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**GENDER.**

Gender is the distinction of sex.

There are three genders—masculine, feminine, and neuter.

The name of anything of the Male sex is of the **MASCULINE** gender ; as man, boy.

The name of anything of the Female sex is of the **FEMININE** gender ; as woman, girl.

The name of anything without life is of the **NEUTER** gender ; as house, garden.

Neuter means "*neither*," that is, the thing is neither masculine nor feminine.

Nouns that are used for both male and female are said to be of the **common gender** ; as cousin, parent, bird, animal, &c.

Masculine nouns may be changed into **feminine** ones in three ways.

(1) **By adding a special ending** ; as lion, lioness ; hero, heroine ; lad, lass ; giant, giantess ; *exec'utor*, *exec'utrix*.

(2) **By using a different word** ; as boy, girl ; bull, cow ; man, woman ; uncle, aunt.

(3) **By prefixing another word** ; as he-goat, she-goat ; man-servant, maid-servant.

Ex. 19. Put the **NOUNS** of masculine, feminine, neuter, and common genders in Lessons 131 and 136 into separate columns.

DICTION.—With regard to remedies, I can say hardly anything save this, which is simply repeating that with which I commenced, that our legislators cannot enter upon the discussion of this subject in too serious a mood ; that they cannot be too profoundly convinced, and take to their hearts too strongly and clearly this fact, that they have to deal with conditions and phenomena which are deep-seated.

Lesson 85.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) What will a railway, ninety-six miles long, cost making at two pounds ten shillings per yard ?

(2) If sound travels at the rate of 1,400 feet per second, how long will it take to go 2 miles 1,613 yds. 2 ft. ?

(3) Amongst how many people can I divide £50 2s. 8d., giving each person 7s. 10d. ?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

EIGHTEENTH WEEK.

Lesson 86.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MARK V., Verses 14—17 ; OR ELSE LEARN—

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE—(Continued).

No useless coffin *enclosed his breast*,¹¹
 Not in sheet nor in *shroud*¹² they *wound*¹³ him,
 But he lay like a *warrior*¹⁴ taking his rest,
 With his *martial cloak*¹⁵ around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,¹⁶
 And we spoke not a word of sorrow ;
 But we *steadfastly gazed*¹⁷ on the face that was dead,
 And we bitterly thought of the *morrow*.¹⁸

11. Surrounded him. He was not put in a coffin because the funeral was a hurried one. 12. The white robe in which a dead body is dressed before burial. 13. Wrapped round ; put on. 14. A brave soldier. 15. Soldier's cloak worn in cold weather, or at night, when they sleep in the open air. 16. Because the funeral was quickly got over (see Note 2). 17. Looked as long as they could, until the body was covered over in the grave. 18. The remainder of the British soldiers were to embark in the morning, in fact some of them were embarking whilst their leader was being buried. They thought, with sorrow, of their leader left behind.

Draw maps (A) Scotland ; (B) Belgium ; (C) South Africa.

Lesson 87.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

SCOTLAND—MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

(A).—The Scotch are a *careful, prudent, contented, industrious*, and well *educated* people.

The **Lowlanders** are the same race as the English.

The **Highlanders** are a Keltic race, and their language is called Gaelic (*gā'-lĭk*) or Erse. They all used to wear a peculiar dress, and a very few of them do so yet.

Iron and coal are the most important minerals. **Granite** and **slate** are found in the *Highlands*, especially near *Aberdeen*.

Until 1603 Scotland was a separate kingdom under kings of its own, but on the death of our Queen Elizabeth, James VI. of Scotland became our King, and was called James I. of England. Since then the two countries have been united.

The Scotch are nearly all *Protestants*, and the established form of religion is **Pres-by-te-rian**.

The country is well supplied with good roads, railways, canals, and harbours.

EUROPE.—BELGIUM.—POLITICAL.

(B.)—Belgium is one of the smallest countries of Europe, being only about *one-fifth* the size of England and Wales.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures are **woollen, linen, cotton,** and **lace** in the *north* and *west*, and **hardware** and **cutlery** in the *south* and *east*.

The COMMERCE is considerable. Great quantities of **coal** are sent to France.

Next to England, Belgium is the greatest coal producing country in Europe.

Belgium has a thick POPULATION, numbering about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The government is a **limited monarchy**, similar to our own. Most of the people are **Roman Catholic**, but all sects are tolerated.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Brus-sels**, the capital (899,000), on the *Senne* (*sèn*), a tributary of the *Scheldt*, is famous for its *lace* and *carpets*. To the south is **Water-loo**, where Wellington and Blücher defeated Napoleon Bonaparte, 1815. **Ghent** (*g hard*), on the *Scheldt*, has a fine cathedral, and is the chief seat of the cotton trade. **Ant'-werp**, on the *Scheldt*, is the chief commercial city. **Li-ège** (*lee-āzh'*) on the *Meuse*, is the "Birmingham of the Continent." **Mech'-lin** (*mèk'-lìn*) or **Ma-lines** (*mā-lèn*) is noted for its lace manufactures.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

(C.)—**Cape Colony**, in the *south* of Africa, is our chief possession.

The **Orange River** forms part of the *northern* boundary, and it is washed on the *south* and *west* by the **Atlantic**, and on the *east* by the **Indian ocean**.

The country rises in *three terraces* from the south to the centre; these terraces are separated by three ranges of mountains, of which the **Nieu'-veldt** (*nū'-vēlt*) and **Snowy Mountains** are the chief. A great number of rivers run across these terraces to the sea, but they are mostly dry in summer and are of little use.

The *climate* is very healthy, and is suited to Europeans. Most European plants are cultivated.

Cattle, sheep rearing, and **agriculture**, are the chief occupations of the colonists.

The **exports** are **wool, hides, wine, flour** and **diamonds, gold** and **ostrich feathers**.

Cape Town (45,000), on the *west coast*, on *Table Bay*, is the capital. The other chief towns are **Port Elizabeth**, on the *south-east coast*, and **Grahamstown**.

This colony was first peopled by the Dutch. It was taken from them in 1806, and has remained in our hands ever since.

Lesson 88.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How much must be added to £93,860 16s. 11½d. to make three hundred and eighty thousand and seventy-six pounds sixteen shillings and elevenpence farthing?

(2) In a street there are ninety-six houses; what are these worth, if one house costs five hundred and fifty-three pounds seventeen shillings and sevenpence farthing?

(3) How many tons, &c., are there in two million eighty-one thousand nine hundred and six ounces?

(4) Learn and write out Long Measure. See page 115.

Lesson 89.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn. CASE.

The Case of a noun denotes the state it is in, or shows its relation to other parts of the sentence.

There are **THREE cases**—the **NOMINATIVE**, the **POSSESSIVE**, and the **OBJECTIVE**.

A noun is in the Nominative Case when it is the thing about which the verb makes an assertion.

Henry runs.

The word *Henry* is in the nominative case, because the verb *runs* tells something about it.

Birds fly.

The word *birds* is in the nominative case, because the verb *fly* tells something about it.

The nominative case answers to the question **who?** or **what?** before the verb; as *Who runs?*—Henry. *What fly?*—birds.

A noun is said to be in the **nominative case to the verb** to which it is related.

EX. 20. Put the NOUNS in the NOMINATIVE case and the verbs to which they are related, in separate columns, from Lesson 91.

DICTATION.—Society, friendship, and love,

Divinely bestowed upon man,

O, had I the wings of a dove,

How soon would I taste you again!

My sorrows I then might assuage

In the ways of religion and truth,

Might learn from the wisdom of age,

And be cheered by the sallies of youth.—*Cowper.*

Lesson 90.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) If I divide £3,807 17s. 11½d. among 96 persons: how much will each receive, and how much will be left?

(2) The rent of a farm is two hundred and ninety-one pounds fifteen shillings and sevenpence halfpenny; what will the rent be for one seventy-nine times as large?

(3) Reduce seven miles seven poles to yards.

(4) Learn and write out Dry and Liquid Measure. See page 115.

NINETEENTH WEEK.

Lesson 91.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MATTHEW IX., Verses 18—22; OR ELSE LEARN—

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE—(Continued).

We thought as we *hollowed*¹⁹ his *narrow bed*,²⁰
 And smoothed down his *lonely pillow*,²¹
 That the *foe*²² and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
 And we far away on the *billow*.²³

*Lightly they'll talk*²⁴ of the spirit that's gone,
 And o'er his cold *ashes*²⁵ *upbraid*²⁶ him;
 But little he'll *reck*²⁷ if they let him sleep on
 In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

19. Dug. 20. Grave. 21. His grave was all alone outside the fortress.
 22. The French under Marshal Soult (*scott*) to whom the Spaniards surrendered
 Corunna after the English left it. 23. On the sea, returning homewards.
 24. The enemy would talk about him in a careless and insolent manner.
 25. Remains, dead body. 26. Reproach. 27. Care, heed.

Draw maps (A) Ireland, outline; (B) Holland; (C) West Coast Africa.

Lesson 92.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND.

(A).—BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.—Ireland is an island, lying in the Atlantic, on the *west* of Great Britain. It is separated from England by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, and the North Channel.

In the nearest part it is 14 miles from Scotland, and 45 from England.

It is about 300 miles long, 180 broad, and contains 32,000 square miles, being a little larger than Scotland.

The number of inhabitants is 5,160,000. The population is much less than it was 40 years since. The people either come to England, or emigrate to the United States. Famines, and the unsettled state of the country, have tended to cause this emigration.

EUROPE.—HOLLAND.—POLITICAL.

(B).—The proper name for Holland is The Kingdom of the Netherlands. The country is about twice the size of Wales.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures are not important, ship-building and the distillery of spirits being the chief. Dairy farming is largely followed.

LESSON 92—Continued.

The **COMMERCE** is very considerable, and extends to all part of the world.

The exports are mainly **butter, cheese, cattle, spirits, and colonial produce.**

Next to England, Holland is the wealthiest country of Europe.

The **POPULATION** is above 3½ millions. The people are noted for their **courage, industry, and cleanliness**, and are well educated. The government is a **limited monarchy**, and the religion is chiefly **Protestant**.

The **FOREIGN POSSESSIONS** include most of the **East India Islands, Dutch Guiana** (*gē-ā-nā*) in S. America, and several **West India Islands**.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Am'-ster-dam**, the capital (326,000), is built on piles of wood at the mouth of the *R. Am'-stel*, and is intersected by canals. **Rot'-ter-dam**, on the *Meuse*, is the second important city. **The Hague** (*hāg*) is the seat of government. **Ley'-den** is noted for its University. **U'-trecht** (*oo-trēkt*) on the *Old Rhine*, is famous for its treaties signed here.

SMALLER BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.

(C).—(1) **Na-tal'**, a colony on the Indian Ocean, *north-east* of Cape Colony, is similar to that country in its physical features. Its climate is much like ours.

Sugar, maize, coffee, and cotton are cultivated.

Pie'-ter-mar'-itz-burg, in the interior, is the capital. **D'Ur'-ban**, on *Port Natal*, is the chief port.

(2) **Sen-e-gam'-bi-a**, on the *R. Gambia*, in the *west*. Chief town, **Bath'-urst**. It exports *palm oil, ivory, and hides*.

(3) **Si-er'-ra Le-o'-ne**, *south* of Gambia. Capital, **Free-town**, chiefly inhabited by liberated slaves.

(4) **The Gold Coast**, on the *Gulf of Guinea*.

Cape Coast Castle, El-mi'-na (*ēl-mē-nā*) and **La'-gos** are the chief towns. In 1872 the Dutch transferred all their settlements on this coast to the British crown. The Ashantee war (1873-4) arose partly out of this transfer.

(5 and 6) **As-cen'-sion** and **St. Hel'-e-na**, two islands in the *Atlantic*.

The first is used as a *naval station*, and imports *turtles*. **St. Helena** is a *calling place* for water, for ships going to and from *India* and *Australia*. Napoleon was kept a prisoner here from 1815 till his death in 1821.

(7) **The Mau-rit'-i-us** (*mā-rish'-ē-us*), a beautiful and fertile island in the *Indian Ocean*.

It yields *sugar, rice, coffee, and tortoise shell*. **Port Louis**, on the *north-west coast*, is the capital. Vessels to *India* call there.

Lesson 93.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Take eighty-nine thousand and seventy-six pounds nineteen shillings and elevenpence farthing from five hundred and three thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight pounds sixteen shillings and sevenpence.*

(2) *Divide £3,076 18s. 11½d. equally among 79 boys.*

(3) *Bring 159,640 yards to leagues.*

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 94.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

CASE—(Continued).

A noun is in the POSSESSIVE CASE when it shows POSSESSION or OWNERSHIP.

This is John's book.

John's is in the possessive case, because it shows who owns or possesses the book.

The possessive case answers to the question whose? as Whose book—John's.

The possessive case is formed in the SINGULAR by adding an apostrophe (') with s after it; as girl, possessive girl's.

In the PLURAL the possessive case is formed by simply adding an apostrophe; as girls, possessive girls'.

If the PLURAL does not end in s, then both the apostrophe and the s must be added; as men, men's.

Ex. 21. *Put the following NOUNS into the POSSESSIVE CASE, both singular and plural: Fish, day, church, eagle, sister, tree, fort, brush, chief, parent, rose, ox, man, eye, harp, nerve, shelf, loss, lass, wife.*

DICTATION.—A soldier on the battle-field puts all his confidence in his general: when the proper time arrives, the word of command is given, which, followed by prompt obedience from the well-trained soldiers, goes to secure victory. Should he delay to question the wisdom of the command, or to murmur at the danger, the day would be lost, and disgrace, or even death, would be the lot of the laggard. Let not children then murmur at apparent hardship, but obey with promptness.

Lesson 95.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *What would a peal of eight bells cost if each bell was worth £52 6s. 8d., and the fixing of the whole set costs £31 6s. 8d. more?*

(2) *The dividend is six thousand and eighty-seven pounds six shillings and fourpence farthing, and the divisor sixty-five; what is the quotient?*

(3) *How often will a stick 2ft. 6in. long require to be placed on the ground to measure 5 miles 70 yards?*

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TWENTIETH WEEK.

Lesson 96.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MATTHEW IX., Verses 23—26; OR ELSE LEARN—

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE—(Continued).

*But*²⁸ half of our *heavy task*²⁹ was done,
When the clock struck the hour for *retiring*;³⁰
And we heard the distant and *random gun*³¹
That the foe was *sullenly*³² firing.

Slowly and *sadly*³³ we laid him down,
From the *field of his fame*³⁴ fresh and *gory*;³⁵
We carved not a line and we raised not a stone,³⁶
But we left him alone with his glory.—*Chas. Wolfe.*

28. Only. 29. The task was heavy because it was done with a heavy heart. 30. To withdraw to their lines. 31. Shots fired by the enemy in the dark on the chance that some of the English might be killed. 32. In anger. The English before retreating had gained a great victory over the French. 33. In sorrow. 34. The place where the great battle had just been fought outside Corunna. 35. Covered with blood. 36. No tombstone, with an inscription on it, marked the place where he was buried, but Marshal Ney (*nā*), a great French general, afterwards erected one at his own expense.

CHARLES WOLFE was born in Dublin and became a Church of England clergyman. He was a clever writer, and was the author of many poems, but this is considered the finest of all his works. Born 1791, died 1823.

Draw outline maps (A) Ireland, (B) Germany, (C) North America.

Lesson 97.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND.

(A.)—CAPES.—On the NORTH, *Fair Head*, in *An'-trim*, and *Mal'-in Head*, in *Don'-egal*. On the WEST, *Slyne Head*, in *Gal'-way*, and *Loop Head*, in *Clare*. On the SOUTH, *Miz'-en Head*, *Cape Clear*, in *Cork*, and *Carn'-sore Point*, in *Wex'-ford*. On the EAST, *Wick'-low Head*, in *Wicklōw*, and *Howth Head*, in *Dub'-lin*.

MALIN HEAD is the most *northerly*, and MIZEN HEAD the most southerly point of Ireland. FAIR HEAD is the nearest point to Great Britain, being only 14 miles from the Mull of Cantire, across the North Channel.

PARTS OF THE SEA.—On the NORTH, *Lough* Foyle* and *Lough Swil'-ly*. On the WEST, *Don'-e-gal Bay*, *Clew Bay*, *Gal'-way Bay*, and *Mouth of the Shannon*, *Din'-gle Bay*, and *Ken'-mare Bay*. On the SOUTH, *Ban'-try Bay*, *Cork Harbour*, and *Wa'-ter-ford Harbour*. On the EAST, *Dub'-lin Bay* and *Bel'-fast Lough*.

Lough in Ireland, like *Loch* in Scotland, is applied both to an arm of the sea and to a lake.

* The "ugh" is properly pronounced like the guttural ("ch") of the Germans, or as in the Scotch "loch." *Lōk* or *lōh*, with great stress on the "h," is an allowable English pronunciation. *Lūf* is very wrong indeed.

EUROPE.—THE GERMAN EMPIRE.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—The tract of country (about four times the size of England) extending from **Switzerland** and the northern ranges of the **Alps** to the **Baltic**, and from the **R. Rhine** to the **R. Vis'tula**, consisted, until 1871, of several independent states. These are now all united under the King of Prussia, who is called "Emperor of Germany," and form "The GERMAN EMPIRE." The chief states are **Prus'-si-a**, **Ba'-va'-ria**, **Wür'-tem-burg**, and **Sax'-ony**.

BOUNDARIES.—*North* by the **Baltic Sea**; *west* by **Holland**, **Belgium**, and **France**; *south* by **Switzerland** and **Austria**; *east* by **Russia**.

SURFACE.—A large part of the country is level. In the *north* it is flat, forming part of the **Great Central Plain**. The *south* forms a tableland, and is hilly. The **Hartz Mountains**, in **Han'-o-ver**, yield **gold**, **silver**, **copper**, and **lead**. The **Mountains of Bo-he'-mi-a** form part of the boundary on the *south-east*. The **Black Forest** is a low range of hills in **BA'-DEN** (*bá'-d'n*), *east* of the **Rhine**.

NORTH AMERICA.

(C).—**NORTH AMERICA** is very irregular in shape, and is more than twice as large as Europe. It is joined to *South America* by the **Isthmus of Pan-a-ma'**, and has the **Arctic Ocean** on the *north*, the **Atlantic** on the *east*, and the **Pacific** on the *west*.

PARTS OF THE SEA.—**Baf'-fin Bay**, **Da'-vis Strait**, **Hud'-son Bay**, **Gulf of St. Law'-rence**, all in the *north*.

Gulf of Mex'-i-co and **Car'-ib-be'an Sea** in the *south*, and **Gulf of Cal-i-for'-nia** in the *west*.

CAVES.—**Cape Fare'well**, in *Green'-land*; **Cape Race**, in *New'-found-land'*.

MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS.—The *centre* of **North America** is a **great plain**. Towards the *north* it slopes to the **Arctic Ocean**, and towards the *south* to the **Gulf of Mexico**.

The **Rocky Mts.**, which consist in some parts of *three* ranges, run from *north* to *south* on the *west* side, and with the **Al-le-gha'-ny Mts.**, on the *east* side, enclose the **Great Plain**.

There are several volcanoes in the **Rocky Mountains**.

Lesson 98.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A waistcoat is worth 7s. 6d., a coat 6 times as much, and trousers 3 times as much. What is the value of the suit?

(2) How many threepences are there in seven hundred and sixty-four guineas?

(3) How many pints are there in 36 gallons 3 quarts 1 pint?

(4) Learn and write out Dry and Liquid Measure. See page 115.

Lesson 99.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**CASE—(Continued).**

A noun is in the OBJECTIVE CASE when it is the END or OBJECT of an assertion or action, or when it comes after a preposition.

Horses eat grass.

Here *grass* is in the *objective case*, because it is the *end* or *object* of the assertion that horses eat.

The horse rests in the field.

Here *field* is in the *objective case*, because it comes after the preposition *in*.

Transitive verbs and prepositions govern the objective case.

The objective case answers to the question **whom? or what? after the verb**; as, *Horses eat what?*—grass.

John hurt Henry. John hurt whom?—Henry.

EX. 22. Parse the NOUNS, stating their number, gender, and case.

DICTATION.—A fine Newfoundland dog belonging to a clothier was remarkable for his knowledge of the use of money. The entrance to his master's place of business was furnished with two doors, some six or eight feet apart, the outer one being always open in the daytime. A large mat between the two was his constant post, which he never quitted except when he went to supply himself with provisions at a baker's shop a few doors off. Many of the passers-by used to give him a halfpenny, to have the pleasure of seeing him walk off and expend the money in biscuits.

Lesson 100.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) If a farm cost £398 16s. 11½d.: how much will 789 such farms be worth?

(2) If a row of 12 houses cost three hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and six pounds sixteen shillings and sevenpence farthing: what is the value of one?

(3) In 7649 pints; how many gallons?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TWENTY-FIRST WEEK.

Lesson 101.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MATTHEW IX., Verses 27—31; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

The *rocky ledge*¹ runs far into the sea,
 And on its *outer point*,² some miles away,³
 A lighthouse lifts its *massive masonry*,⁴
 A pillar of fire by night, a cloud by day.⁵
 Even at this distance⁶ I can see the *tides*,⁷
Upheaving,⁸ break unheard along its *base*;⁹
 A speechless *wrath*,¹⁰ that rises and *subsides*¹¹
 In the white lip and *tremor*¹² of the face.

1. A rock in the sea sometimes hidden by the water. 2. Point most distant from the land. 3. From land. 4. A building large and very strong. 5. The lighthouse is compared to the "pillar of cloud," which guided the Israelites through the day, and to the "pillar of fire" by night (Exodus xiii., 21, 22). 6. On the land. 7. Here means the waves caused by the rising and falling of the waters. 8. Rising. 9. The foot, the foundation. 10. Anger. 11. Falls, settles down. 12. Quivering. The breaking waves are likened to anger which shows itself in the face, but which is soon over.

Draw maps (A) Ireland; (B) Germany, physical; (C) North America.

Lesson 102.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND.

(A.)—ISLANDS.—Numerous but unimportant. *Ach'il Is.* (*ack'-il*), *Ar'-ran Is.*, and *Va-len'-tia* (*vă-lên'shă*), all on the *west*; and *Cape Clear I.* on the *south*.

Valentia is the terminus, on this side, of the Atlantic Telegraph cables between England and America. The first successful cable was laid in 1866. *Achil* means "*Eagle Island*."

The coast is high, rocky, and much indented on the *north-west*, the *west*, and the *south-west*. It is washed on these sides by the Atlantic, and receives the full force of its stormy waves. The *eastern* coast is low and flat. There are many good harbours on all sides of the island except the *east*.

On the *north* coast, *west* of Fair Head, is the *Giant's Causeway*, a curious natural pier, 700 feet long and 850 broad, formed of rock.

EUROPE.—GERMAN EMPIRE.—PHYSICAL.

(B.)—RIVERS.—The *Rhine* rises in the Alps, and the *Elbe* rises in the *Bohemian Mountains*, both flow into the *North Sea*; the *O'-der* and the *Vis'-tu-la* both rise in the *Carpathians*, and flow into the *Baltic*. The upper course of the *Danube*, which rises in the *Black Forest*, waters the *south*.

The *Rhine* rises in Mt. St. Got'-hard, passes through *Lake Con'-stance*, and flowing generally in a *north-west* direction for about 700 miles, forms a large delta before it enters the sea. Its chief feeders are the *Maine* on the right, and the *Mo-selle* on the left bank. It is one of the six large rivers of Europe.

LESSON 102—Continued.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is generally temperate and healthy, but the winters along the shores of the Baltic are severe. The soil is not very fertile, and there are large barren tracts in the *north*; in the *south* are extensive forests.

The hills are rich in minerals, and nearly half the **zinc** used in the world is got from Prussia. **Amber** is found along the *north-east* coast, on the *Baltic*.

About three-fourths of the people are engaged in **agriculture**, **rye** being the chief grain. **Flax** is grown in all parts.

THE SEAS, &c., OF NORTH AMERICA.

(C).—THE SEAS OF NORTH AMERICA.—(1) The **ARCTIC OCEAN** contains many islands, and forms many bays on the *north* coast. It is frozen over for part of the year. The only large river it receives is the **Mack-en'-zie**, which drains a great many large lakes.

(2) THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE forms the mouth of the **River St. Lawrence**.

This river drains five large lakes—**L. Su-pe'-rior** **L. Mich'-i-gan** (*mish'-ē-gān*), **L. Hu'-ron**, **L. E'-rie**, and **L. On'-ta-rio**. These lakes are all joined together, and are said to contain half the fresh water in the globe. **L. Superior** is about as large as *Ireland*. Between lakes *Erie* and *Ontario* are the **Falls of Ni-ag'-ar-a**, 160 feet high.

(3) THE GULF OF MEXICO receives the **R. Mis-sis-sip'-pi**, with its tributaries, the **Mis-sou'-ri** and **O-hi'-o**. This river is nearly 4,000 miles long. The **Ri'-o Grande** also falls into the *Gulf of Mexico*.

Lesson 103.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) In a village of five hundred and sixty-three inhabitants the taxes amount to one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight pounds five shillings and elevenpence halfpenny; what is the average amount paid by each person?

(2) A man left £874 16s. 4½d. for his two sons; if the elder got £598 15s. 11½d.; what was the share of the younger?

(3) How much do 81 gallons 2 quarts 1 pint of milk come to at 2d. per pint?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 104.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

PRONOUNS.

Personal pronouns are inflected like nouns for **NUMBER**, **GENDER**, and **CASE**.

Personal pronouns have **THREE PERSONS**, the **FIRST**, **SECOND**, and the **THIRD**.

LESSON 104—Continued.

The 1st person is used for the person who speaks ; as—I, we.
 The 2nd person is used for the person spoken to ; as—thou.
 The 3rd person is used for the person spoken of ; as—he, they.

TABLE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

| Person | Singular. | | | | | Plural. | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|------|------|-------|---------|---------|--------|
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
| | | | Mas. | Fem. | Neut. | | | |
| Nom. } Case. } | I | thou | he | she | it | we | ye, you | they |
| Poss. } Case. } | my | thy | his | her | its | our | your | their |
| Obj. } Case. } | mine | thine | hers | | | ours | yours | theirs |
| | me | thee | him | her | it | us | you | them |

DICTION.—The tomb is under a cairn heaped on the top of a hill which overlooks a wide tract of moorland. The stone coffin is very short—not over four feet in length. From the position of the bones, the body has evidently been placed in a sitting or folded posture. There are cups or bowls of pottery, one or more. There is a bronze sword, but it has been broken in two before it was laid beside its owner. And what is that which glitters among the warrior's dust ? It is an ornament of gold—a bracelet or a collar—which he had worn.

Lesson 105.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) The multiplicand is £375 19s. 11½d., and the multiplier 476. What is the product ?
- (2) If £18,856 16s. 5½d. be equally divided among 974 persons, what will each receive ?
- (3) If 6 casks of raisins, at £3 10s. per cwt., cost £42 ; what is the weight of each cask ?
- (4) Learn and write out Dry and Liquid Measure. See page 115.

TWENTY-SECOND WEEK.

Lesson 106.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MARK VI., Verses 35—38 ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE LIGHTHOUSE—(Continued).

And as the evening darkens, lo ! how bright,
 Through the *deep purple*¹³ of the twilight air,
 Beams forth the sudden *radiance*¹⁴ of its light,
 With strange, *unearthly*¹⁵ *splendour*¹⁶ in its glare.¹⁷

And the great ships sail outward and return,
Bending and *bowing*¹⁸ o'er the *billowy swells*,¹⁹
 And ever joyful, as they see it burn,
 They wave their silent welcomes and farewells.²⁰

LESSON 106—Continued.

13. The sky at sunset is often a deep purple. 14. Brightness. - 15. Not like light on earth, but like a star. 16. Beauty. 17. Brightness. 18. Rolling. 19. The moving waves. 20. The sailors, leaving the lighthouse behind them, wave good-bye to it, and those returning, on seeing it, welcome its light; it shows them they are near port.

Draw maps (A) Ireland, (B) North Germany, (C) North America.

Lesson 107.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND—PHYSICAL.

(A).—SURFACE.—Ireland is a flat country. The hills and mountains lie in groups, chiefly round the coast, being highest in the south-west. The interior is a large central plain, containing many bogs. The chief one is called the Bog of Allen.

Nearly half of the level surface of Ireland is covered with bogs. They are composed of decaying vegetable matter called "peat," and are often from 20 to 30 feet deep. The peat when dried is used for fuel instead of coal.

The chief mountain ranges are—Mourne (*mörn*) Mts. in Down; Wick'low Hills, in Wick'low, the Nock'-mel-e-down Mts, between Waterford and Tipperary; the Kerry Mts, of which the highest parts are Mac-gil'-li-cud-dy Reeks, and Carn'-tual (3,400 feet), the Mts of Mayo, the Mts of Don'-e-gal, and the Mts of An'-trim.

Ireland was formerly covered with thick forests, most of which have been cut down, and wood is now scarce.

EUROPE.—PRUSSIA.—POLITICAL.

(B).—Prussia is the largest and most important of the 26 States forming the German Empire. Its MANUFACTURES are valuable, being chiefly cotton, iron, linen, and woollen.

The COMMERCE is great; timber and corn being exported from the Baltic, and hams, linen, and flax from Ham'-burgh, on the Elbe. The POPULATION is above 45 millions. The GOVERNMENT is an hereditary and constitutional monarchy under an Emperor.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Ber'-lin' (1,200,000), on the R. Spree, a tributary of the Elbe, is the capital. It is a fine city, with important manufactures. Dant'-zig (*dän'-zig*), on the Vis'-tu-la, Stet'-tin' (*stët-teen'*) on the O'-der, and Mem'-el, on the Nie'-men (*nē-m'n*), are the chief ports on the Baltic.

Bres'-lau (*bres'-lou*), on the Oder, [is the second city of Prussia, and the centre of the wool trade of Europe. Stras'-burg, Co-logne' (*kö-loyn'*), Düs'-sel-dorf, Bonn, and Cob'-lentz (*köb'-länz*) are all towns on the R. Rhine. Ham'-burg is a great port.

Frank-fort-on-the-Maine was, till 1866, considered the capital of Germany. Dres'-den, on the R. Elbe, and Leip'-sic (*lip'-zik*), both in Saxony, are places of great trade, the latter being noted for its "book fairs."

THE SEAS, &c., OF NORTH AMERICA—(Continued).

(C).—(4) THE CAR-IB-BE-AN SEA and the GULF OF MEXICO are separated from the *Atlantic* by the **West Indian Islands**. These islands are divided into *three* groups—the **Greater An-tilles'** (*án-teel'*), the **Lesser An-tilles**, and the **Ba-ha'-mas**.

Ja-ma'-ca, in the *Greater Antilles*, all the **Ba-ha'-mas**, and most of the **Lesser Antilles**, belong to England.

(5) THE PACIFIC receives only a few rivers, most of which are short. The **Fra'-ser**, in *British Columbia*, the **Col-um'-bi-a**, in the *United States*, and the **Rio Co-lo-ra'-do** (*rê-ô kô-lô-râ'-dô*), into the *Gulf of California*, are the chief.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.—The north is very cold, the centre temperate, and the south very hot. The soil is generally fertile. Gold and silver are found, as well as iron, copper, and lead, the last two near *L. Superior*. Coal and iron are abundant in the *Alleghanies*. There are very large forests. The great plains towards the west are covered with grass, with few trees, and are called **prai'-ries** (*prâ'-riz*).

Bears, wolves, and **bi'-sons** are among the wild animals.

Lesson 108.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A farmer has six horses worth 50 guineas each, and 11 cows worth £15 10s. 0d. each. He sells the whole and buys 116 sheep with the money. What did he give for each sheep?

(2) A mill has 40 windows in it, and each window has 16 panes. What did they cost glazing at 11d. for each pane?

(3) Reduce fifteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-four cubic inches to feet.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 109.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

PRONOUNS—(Continued).

The relative pronouns are **who, which, that, what**.

Who is the only one that is inflected.

| Sing. and Plu. | Nom. | Poss. | Obj. |
|----------------|------|-------|------|
| | who | whose | whom |

Compound personal pronouns are formed by adding "**self**" or "**selves**," "**own**," or "**one**" to the **personal** pronouns; as—

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| <i>my self</i> | <i>our selves,</i> | <i>him self,</i> | <i>them selves,</i> |
| <i>my own,</i> | <i>your own,</i> | <i>his own,</i> | <i>their own,</i> |
| <i>any one,</i> | <i>some one,</i> | <i>no one,</i> | <i>every one.</i> |

Ever is added to the **relative** pronouns; as—**whoever, whatever, whichever**.

Pronouns are always of the same **number, gender, and person** as the noun they stand for, but they need not be of the same **case**.

Ex. 28. Parse the PRONOUNS, giving gender, number, person, case.

LESSON 109—Continued.

DICTATION.—Such an incident as the preceding, which I witnessed, may seem strange and unlikely to those who have not seen animals in entire freedom, and left to their own instincts or reason, but our personal experience on many other occasions has taught us that it is not uncommon, and we do not therefore hesitate to record it in these pages. Another singular occurrence was related to us by a credible witness, whose evidence may be relied on.

Lesson 110.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Find the difference between £4,986 19s. 9½d. and £5,875.
- (2) If the dividend is £25,976 17s. 0½d., and the divisor 396, what is the quotient?
- (3) If 4 curtains take 32 yards of material at 3/9 per yard, what is the cost of each curtain?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.**Lesson 111.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MARK VI., Verses 39—44 ; OR ELSE LEARN.—

THE LIGHTHOUSE—(Continued).

*They*²¹ come forth from the darkness and their sails
*Gleam*²² for a moment only in the blaze,²³
 And eager faces,²⁴ as the light unveils,²⁵
 Gaze at the tower and vanish²⁶ while they gaze.
 The mariner²⁷ remembers, when a child,
 On his first voyage, he saw it fade and sink,²⁸
 And when returning from adventures wild²⁹
 He saw it rise again o'er ocean's brink²⁸

21. The ships. 22. Shine brightly. 23. Bright light. 24. Looking earnestly at the light. 25. Appears. 26. Disappear. In most lighthouses the light appears for a short time only and then dies out, to appear again and and die out again, and so it continues all night. As the light shines on the sailors' faces they see one another, but as it dies out their faces disappear. 27. Sailor. 28. The light faded away in the distance as he left it, and the curvature of the earth caused the tower to appear to sink into the sea. The contrary happened on his return. 29. Stormy and dangerous voyages.

Draw Map (A) Ireland ; (B) S. Germany ; (C) N. America.

Lesson 112.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**IRELAND—PHYSICAL.**

(A).—**RIVERS.**—Ireland is well watered. The chief rivers are the **Shan'-non**, flowing into the Atlantic on the *west* ; the **Sla'-ney**, the **Lif'-fey**, and the **Boyne** flowing into the Irish Sea ; the **Bann** and the **Foyle** in the *north* ; and the **Lee**, the **Black'-water**,

LESSON 112—Continued.

and the **Bar'-row**, with its tributaries the **Nore** and **Suir** (*shöör*), in the **south**.

The **Shannon** (214 miles) passes through **Lakes Allen, Ree, and Derg**, and forms a large estuary. It is navigable up to within seven miles of its source.

The **Liffey** is simply important because **Dublin** stands on it. The **Bann** has a very rapid current, and is noted for its abundance of salmon. It drains **Lough Neagh** (*lōh-nā*), the largest lake in the British Islands.

Generally the rivers of Ireland are not so useful as those of England, but small vessels can get almost to their sources.

EUROPE.—SOUTHERN GERMANY.—POLITICAL.

(B.)—The most important German States, *south* of the **R. Maine**, are **Ba'-va'-ria**, **Wür'-tem'-berg**, **Ba'-den** (*bā'-d'n*), and **Sax'-ony**.

MANUFACTURES, &c.—The people are chiefly employed in **agriculture**, and the cultivation of the **vine**, **beetroot** for sugar, and **tobacco**. Mining gives employment to many.

The population is about seventeen millions. The Germans are an **industrious** and **honest** people, well educated, very musical, and generally clever.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Mu'-nich** (*mū'-nik*), on the **I'-sar** (*ē'zār*), a tributary of the **Danube**, the capital of **BAVARIA**, is a beautiful city. **Stutt'-gart** is the capital of **WURTEMBERG**, and **Carls'-ruhe** of **BADEN**. The city of **Ba'-den** is a famous watering-place.

Metz, on the **Moselle**, is one of the great fortresses of Europe. It was taken, along with **Stras'-burg**, from the French in 1870.

(C).—N. AMERICA.—COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS.

| Countries of North America. | Capitals and Chief Towns. | Rivers, &c., they Stand on. |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Green'-land | JU-LI-ANS-HAAB' (<i>yoo-lē-āns-hāb'</i>). | On Davis St. |
| DOMINION OF CANADA— | | |
| Canada Proper— | | |
| ON-TA'-RIO | OT'-TA-WA | „ the R. Ot'-ta-wa |
| QUE-BEC' | MONT-RE-AL' | „ R. St. Lawrence |
| QUE-BEC' | QUE-BEC' | „ |
| New Bruns'-wick | ST. JOHN | „ R. St. John |
| No'-va Sco'-ti-a | HAL'-I-FAX | „ E. Coast. |
| Prince Edward | CHAR'-LOTTE-TOWN ... | „ S. Coast Pr. Ed. I. |
| British Col-um-bia' | VIC-TO'-RI-A | „ Van-cou'-ver I. |
| N. W. Territory | FORT YORK | „ Hudson Bay. |
| Man-i-to'-ba | WIN-NI-PEG | „ Red River. |
| New-found'-land | ST. JOHN'S | „ East Coast. |
| | WASH'-ING-TON | „ R. Po-to'-mac. |
| United States | NEW YORK | „ R. Hud'-son. |
| | BOS'-TON | „ E. Coast. |
| | NEW OR'-LE-ANS | „ R. Mississippi. |
| Mex'-i-co | MEX'-I-CO | In the Interior. |
| Central America | GUA-TE-MA'-LA (<i>gwa-tā-mā'-lā</i>)..... | „ „ |

Lesson 113.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* seventy-eight pounds sixteen shillings and fivepence farthing *by* ninety-eight.

(2) *Divide* three thousand three hundred and sixty-three pounds and elevenpence three farthings *by* five hundred and twenty-eight.

(3) Bring 2 tons 3cwt. 1qr. 17lb. 9oz. to oz.

(4) Learn and write out *Time Measure*. See page 115.

Lesson 114.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.
ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives of **QUALITY** are inflected to show the **THREE DEGREES** of comparison—the **POSITIVE**, the **COM-PAR-ATIVE**, and the **SUPER-LATIVE**.

An adjective in its simple state is in the positive form ; as—large, small.

The comparative degree expresses comparison between **TWO** things ; as—This apple is **larger** than that. My knife is **sharper** than yours.

The comparative is formed by adding “r” or “er” to the positive form ; as—large, larger ; small, smaller ; or by placing the word “more” before it ; as—useful, *more* useful.

The superlative degree expresses comparison between **several** things ; as—That is the **largest** apple on the tree. Dobbin is the **strongest** horse I ever saw.

The superlative is formed by adding “s” or “est” to the positive form ; as—large, **largest** ; small, **smallest** ; or by placing the word “most” before it ; as—useful, *most* useful.

Ex. 24. Write the comparative and superlative degrees of these **ADJECTIVES** : Large, lovely, full, strong, cold, gentle, tidy, wealthy, handsome, common, witty, steep.

DICTATION.—Here, where the end of earthly things,
Lays heroes, patriots, bards, and kings,
Where stiff the hand and cold the tongue
Of those who fought, and spoke, and sung ;
Here, where the fretted aisles prolong
The distant notes of holy song,
As if some angel spoke again,
Are peace on earth, good will to men.—*Scott*.

Lesson 115.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How much money would be received at a toll, if one hundred thousand persons went over a bridge, paying one penny each ?

(2) *Multiply* five thousand and seventy-two pounds twelve shillings and eightpence halfpenny *by* one hundred and twenty-eight.

(3) Reduce 808,471,296 inches to miles.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TWENTY-FOURTH WEEK.

Lesson 116.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MARK VI., *Verses 45—48* ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE LIGHTHOUSE—(Continued).

*Steadfast*³⁰, *serene*,³¹ *immovable*,³² the same
Year after year, through all the silent night,
Burns on for evermore that *quenchless*³³ flame,
Shines on that *inextinguishable*³³ light.

It sees the ocean to its bosom *clasp*³⁴
The rocks and sea-sand with the *kiss of peace* :—³⁵
It sees the wild winds lift it³⁶ in their *grasp*,³⁷
And hold it up, and shake it like a *fleece*.³⁸

30. Firm. 31. Calm and quiet. 32. Not to be moved. 33. Never put out in the dark, always burning. 34. The rocks, &c., are said to be embraced by the sea. 35. When the sea is calm it is said to kiss them in peace. 36. The ocean. 37. Seizing hold of it. 38. The winds lash the water into waves, white, like a fleece of wool.

Draw Maps (A) Ireland ; (B) Austria ; (C) United States.

Lesson 117.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND—PHYSICAL.

(A).—LAKES.—Ireland contains many lakes ; some of them are very large, and they are one of its principal physical features. The principal ones are—Lakes **Al'-len**, **Ree**, and **Derg**, through which the *Shannon* flows ; **Upper** and **Lower Lake Erne**, discharged by the *R. Erne* into Donegal Bay ; Lakes **Cor'-rib** and **Mask**, discharged into Galway Bay ; the **Lakes of Killarney** amongst the Kerry mountains, and **Lough Neagh** (*nā*) discharged by the *R. Bann*.

The **Lakes of Killarney** are noted for their beautiful scenery. Near them is the mountain **Carn'-tual**.

CLIMATE.—The climate is mild, and the winters are warm. More rain falls than in England, and the air is damp. This causes the fields and trees to always look bright and green, hence the island is often called the "**green**" or "**Emerald Island**."

EUROPE.—AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—BOUNDARIES.—*North* by **Russia** and **Germany**, *west* by **Germany** and **Switzerland**, *south* by **Italy**, the **Adriatic**, and **Turkey**, *east* by **Turkey** and **Russia**. Its area is about twice that of the British Islands.

SURFACE.—Three-fourths of Austria is mountainous. In **Hun'-ga-ry** is a large plain. The **Alps** stretch into the *south-west* of the country, extending nearly to **Vi-en'-na**, on the **Danube**. The

LESSON 117—Continued.

Car-pa'-thi-ans commence on the *north* of the Danube, and extending in a semicircle, meet the river at the **Irongate**. The **Bo-he'-mi-an Mts.** enclose the **Plateau of Bohemia**; they comprise several ranges, and, with the Carpathians, are very rich in **gold, silver, copper, iron, quicksilver, coal, and salt.**

RIVERS.—The middle course of the **Danube**, with its tributaries, the **Inn**, the **Drave** (*drāv*), the **Theiss** (*tis*), and the **Save** (*sāv*).

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is warm and healthy, and the **soil** is fertile. Austria is richer in minerals than any other country of Europe. The **vine** is largely cultivated, and in the *south* the **mulberry** is grown for the feeding of silkworms.

THE UNITED STATES.

(C).—The **United States** consists of the *central* and *southern* portion of North America.

It is a **Federal Republic** governed by a **President**, who is elected every *four* years, and by *two* **Houses of Congress.**

The President, during his term of office, performs nearly all the functions of a King. The Houses of Congress are somewhat like our Houses of Parliament.

The country is divided into 38 states, 10 territories, and the District of Columbia, containing the city of **Wash'-ing-ton**, the political capital of the Republic.

The territories have no share in the general government, as they send no representatives to the House of Congress, nor do they vote for the President.

CLIMATE.—As the country lies within the north temperate zone, the climate is, on the whole, a healthy one. The States round the Gulf of Mexico are exceedingly hot.

PRODUCTIONS.—**Agriculture, Mining, and Commerce** form the chief occupations of the people.

The soil is fertile and well watered. To the *west* are numerous barren tracts of rocky desert, and on the *southern* shores the land is low and rather unhealthy. The *north-east* part forms a good grazing ground. In the middle and western states **maize**, or Indian Corn, is extensively grown, and the **maple tree**, from which sugar is made, also grows in the same parts. **Tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice** are cultivated in all the southern states. The **vine** flourishes in all parts, especially in California and Ohio. **Corn** grows everywhere.

Lesson 118.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A bankrupt owes his creditors £296, and pays them 6s. 8½d. in the pound. How much does he pay them altogether?

(2) Divide £500,090 13s. 3d. equally among 800 boys 69 girls.

(3) In three £10 notes, 5 sovs., 7 half-sovs., 3 half-crowns, 6 shillings, and 6 pence; how many halfpence?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 119.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**ADJECTIVES—(Continued).**

Some adjectives are compared irregularly.

| <i>Positive.</i> | <i>Comparative.</i> | <i>Superlative.</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| good | better | best |
| bad, ill, evil | worse | worst |
| little | less | least |
| much, many | more | most |
| late | later | latest, or last |
| old | older, or elder | oldest, or eldest |
| far | farther | farthest |
| fore | former | foremost, or first |
| near | nearer | nearest |
| nigh | nigher | nighest, or next |

Ex. 25. *Write out the degrees of the following:* Taller, largest, farther, near, prettier, longest, elder, better, high, worst, less, little, next.

DICTIONARY.—I could not but observe, with a great deal of pleasure, the joy that appeared in the countenance of this ancient domestic upon my friend's arrival at his country seat. Some of them could not refrain from tears at the sight of their old master; every one of them pressed forward to do something for him, and seemed discouraged if they were not employed. At the same time the good old knight tempered the enquires after his affairs with kind questions about themselves.

Lesson 120.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How much money shall I require so that I may give £3 16s. 11½d. to each of 1,097 men?

(2) Cherries are 9d. per lb., and strawberries are 15d. per basket. How many lbs. of cherries with 7 baskets of strawberries will cost a sovereign?

(3) Learn and write out Time Measure. See page 115.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TWENTY-FIFTH WEEK.**Lesson 121.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MARK VI., Verses 49—52; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE LIGHTHOUSE—(Continued).

The startled³⁹ waves leap over it; the storm
Smites⁴⁰ it with all the scourges⁴¹ of the rain;
And steadily against its solid form

Press the great shoulders of the hurricane.⁴²

LESSON 121—Continued.

The sea-bird *wheeling round*⁴³ it, with the *din*⁴⁴
 Of wings, and winds, and *solitary*⁴⁵ cries,
 Blinded and maddened by the light within,
 Dashes himself against the glare, and dies.⁴⁶

39. Suddenly formed by the wind. 40. Strikes. 41. (pro. *skūr-jēr*). The rain is said to lash the tower. 42. Great storm. 43. Flying round. 44. Noise. 45. Lonely. 46. Sea-birds are often attracted by the light and dash themselves against the lantern, frequently killing or laming themselves.

Draw maps (A) Ireland, (B) Austria, (C) United States.

Lesson 122.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND—PHYSICAL.

(A).—MINERALS.—**Coal** is found in various parts, but is little worked.

The coal is only of poor quality, and is chiefly used for the purpose of burning lime. Very little is used for fuel, as the labouring classes burn scarcely anything but peat.

Iron-ore is abundant, and in the middle of the 17th century there were extensive ironworks, but as wood became scarce they were abandoned.

Granite, and **Ironstone**, and **Marble**, are found in all parts of the country.

Copper, **lead**, and **silver** are found in *Kerry* and *Wicklow*, and considerable quantities of **gold** have also been found in *Wicklow*.

The mineral products of Ireland are not of great importance; they would be more valuable if the mines were better worked.

EUROPE.—AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.—POLITICAL.

(B).—MANUFACTURES.—There are few manufactures and little commerce, **agriculture** and **mining** being the chief occupation of the people. **BO-HE'-MI-A** is noted for **glass** and **paper**, **STYR'-I-A** for **iron** and **steel**, and **SI-LE'-SIA** (*si-lē'-shē-ä*) for **cotton**, **linen**, and **woollen goods**.

The **POPULATION** is about 38 millions, most of whom are **Roman Catholics**. The **GOVERNMENT** is a **limited monarchy**, under an **Emperor**, who is also the **King of Hungary**.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Vi-en'-na** (*vē-ēn'-nā*) (1,020,000), on the *Danube*, is the capital of *Austria*. It is a beautiful city. **Bu'-da** (*boo'-dā*) and **Pesth** (*pēst*), on opposite sides of the *Danube*, are joined by a beautiful bridge. They form the capital of *Hungary*. **Prague** (*prdg*), the capital of *Bohemia*, has great manufactures.

Ora'-cow, on the *Vistula*, was the capital of *Poland*, when it was an independent kingdom. **Inns'-pruck**, on the *Inn*, is the capital of the *Ty'-rol* (*tīr'-öl*). **Trieste** (*trē-ēs't* or *trē-ēs'-tā*), on the *Adriatic*, is the chief port of *Austria*.

UNITED STATES—(Continued).

(C).—**MINERALS.**—The United States is rich in useful minerals. **Coal and Iron** are very abundant, they are especially worked in *Pennsylvania*. **Gold** is found in *Cal-i-for'-ni-a*, **Copper** in *Mich'-i-gan*, **Petroleum**, or **rock oil**, in various places in the north.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures are most important, **mechanical trades** being a special feature in the industry of the United States. **Iron goods** are made in *Penn-syl'-va'-ni-a*, *O-hi'-o*, and *Mas-sa-chu'-setts*. **Pitts'-burg**, "the Birmingham of the States," being the centre of the trade. **Cotton goods** in the north-east states, **Low'-ell** being the chief seat. **Clocks and watches** are manufactured largely in *New Jersey*, they are cheap and are exported in large quantities.

COMMERCE is extensively and rapidly increasing, "**The States**" being the second commercial nation in the world. The greatest trade is with Great Britain and France. *Cotton, wheat, flour, maize, tobacco, sugar, rice, bacon, cheese, timber, potash, and clocks* are exported. In return, *manufactured goods* from England are imported.

The chief ports are—**New York** (950,000), on the *Hudson*; **Bos'-ton**, in *Mas-sa-chu'-setts*; **New Or'-le-ans**, near the mouth of the *Mis-sis-sip'-pi*; **Mo-bile'** (*mō-beel'*), on the *Al-a-ba'-ma*; **Bal'-ti-more**, on *Ches'-a-peake* Bay; **Charles'-ton**, in *South Car-o-li'-na*; and **San Fran-cis'-co**, in *Upper California*.

Lesson 123.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) *Multiply £37 19s. 6½d. by 376, and divide the product by 12.*
- (2) *A grocer sold 568lb. of tea for £76 19s. 9d., and gained £9 15s. 6d. What did the tea cost him per lb.?*
- (3) *How often will a cart wheel turn round in going five and a half miles, if it be ten feet round?*
- (4) *Learn and write out Time Measure. See page 115.*

Lesson 124.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**VERBS.**

Verbs are inflected in five ways to show their **Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, and Person.**

Transitive Verbs are often divided into Two classes, or are said to have **TWO VOICES**—the active voice, and the passive voice.

The **ACTIVE** voice tells what something does to something.

The boy eats the apple.

Here "eats" is a verb in the active voice, because it tells what the boy does to the apple.

LESSON 124—Continued.

The **PASSIVE** voice tells what something has done to it.

The apple is eaten by the boy.

Here "*is eaten*" is a verb in the *passive voice*, because it tells what is done to the apple.

Intransitive verbs have properly no Passive Voice.

THE PASSIVE VOICE MUST ALWAYS HAVE AT LEAST TWO WORDS, THE FIRST ONE BEING SOME PART OF THE VERB **To be**—that is, one of these words: **be, am, art, is; are; was, wast; were; being, been**—followed by a *past participle*.

Ex. 26. Select the PASSIVE VERBS from Lessons 81, 86, and 96.

DICTATION.—The differences between some of the va-ri-e-ties of dogs are greater than those existing between different species of some animals. The grey-hound and the bull-dog, for example, are more unlike each other than the lion and the tiger, two species of the cat tribe, and vastly more so than the tiger and the leo-pard. But the char-ac-ter-is-tics of these species remain fixed, age after age, because the influence of do-mes-ti-ca-tion is not brought to bear upon them.

Lesson 125.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) What is the product of £35,086 16s. 7½d. × 395.
 - (2) Divide one hundred thousand pounds equally among nine thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven persons.
 - (3) Reduce 56,332,005 seconds to years.
 - (4) Learn and write out Time Measure. See page 115.
-

T W E N T Y - S I X T H W E E K .

Lesson 126.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MARK VII., Verses 31—35; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE LIGHTHOUSE—(Continued).

"Sail on," it says, "Sail on, ye *stately*⁴⁷ ships :
And with your *floating*⁴⁸ bridge the ocean span ;⁴⁹
Be *mine*⁵⁰ to guard this light from all *eclipse*,⁵¹
Be *yours*⁵² to bring man nearer unto man !"

Longfellow (1807—1882).

47. Beautiful and majestic. 48. Sailing. 49. Distance across the ocean. Ships sailing over the sea form, as it were, a bridge from place to place. 50. My duty, my work, what I, the lighthouse, have to do. 51. Going out. 52. Your (the ships') duty.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW (born 1807, died 1882) was an American poet, born at Portland, Maine, United States. He is considered to be one of the best of modern poets, his poetry being pure and lofty in tone, and touching the heart by its quiet beauty.

Draw maps (A) Ireland, (B) Switzerland, (C) United States.

Lesson 127.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND—POLITICAL.

(A).—DIVISIONS.—Ireland is divided into *four* provinces—**Ul'-ster** in the *north*, **Lein'-ster** in the *east*, **Mun'-ster** in the *south*, and **Con'-naught** in the *west*. These provinces are again subdivided into **thirty-two** counties.

The *west* and *south* are thinly populated.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.—**Agriculture**, **manufactures**, and **commerce**.

(1) **Agriculture**.—Ireland is an agricultural country. The scarcity of coal prevents many manufactures; but both the climate and soil are suitable for grazing and dairy farming.

The **potato** is the chief article of food which is grown, and next in importance are **oats**, **flax**, and **hemp**. **Cattle** and **sheep** are reared in the *south* and *west*. **Hogs** and **Poultry** are abundant everywhere.

EUROPE.—SWITZERLAND.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—BOUNDARIES.—*North* by **Germany**, *east* by **Austria**, *south* by **Italy**, *west* by **France**. It is not quite half the size of Scotland.

SURFACE.—It is the most mountainous country in Europe. The **Alps** cover about two-thirds of it. The highest peaks are **Mt. Rosa**, 15,208 feet high; the **Simp'-lon**, the **Mat'-ter-horn**, **Jung'-frau** (*yŭng'-frou*), **Mt. St. Ber'-nard**, and **Mt. St. Got'-hard**. The **Jura Mountains** separate Switzerland from France.

The name "**Alps**" means "*the rocky mountains*," or perhaps, "*the pastures*." The high peaks are covered with snow, and the valleys are filled with "**Glaciers**," (*glās'-i-erz*)* or rivers of ice.

RIVERS.—The upper courses of the **Rhine**, with its tributary the **Aar**; the **Rhône**, and the **Inn**, all on the *north* of the Alps; and the **Ti-ci'-no** (*tē-chē'-no*), on the *south* of the range.

All these rivers rise near **Mt. St. Got'-hard**. The **Rhine** flows through **Lake Constance**, and the **Rhône** through **Lake Ge-ne'-va**. The **Aar** drains a great many lakes. **Neu'-cha-tel'** (*nūsh-ā-tēl'*), **Lu-cerne'**, and **Zü'-rich** (*zoo'-rik*) being the chief.

UNITED STATES—(Continued).

(C).—IMPORTANT TOWNS.—**New York**, at the mouth of the **Hudson**, is the most important city and the seat of immense trade. **Brook'-lyn**, on **Rhode I.**, is an important suburb. **Wash-ing-ton** (109,200), on the **Po-to'-mac**, in the **District of Columbia**, is the capital. It is a commodious and beautiful city. **Rich'-mond**, on the **James River**, in **Vir-gi'-ni-a**, is famous for tobacco. It was the head-quarters of the Confederate army during the war (1861-4). **De-troit'**, on

*This pronunciation is the most correct, being nearest the French, to which language the word belongs. The pronunciation *glā-shi-ēr*, which is often used, somewhat confounds the word with **Glazier** (*glā-zer*)=one who sets glass in window frames, &c.

LESSON 127—Continued.

the *St. Clair*, in *Michigan*, is famous for ship-building. *Chi-ca'-go* (*shē-kā'-go*), on *L. Michigan*, is the largest depôt for corn in the world. It was nearly burnt down in 1871. *St. Louis*, on the *Mis-sis-sip'-pi*, has immense trade. *U'-tah*, on *Salt Lake*, is the seat of the Mormons. *Phil-a-del'-phia*, on the *Del'-a-ware* (*wā'r*), was the former capital.

The POPULATION is about 52,000,000, composed of settlers from Europe (chiefly British), and a few American Indians.

The United States were originally British colonies. On July 4th, 1776, thirteen states declared their independence, which was acknowledged by England in 1782. Hence the 13 stripes in "the star-spangled banner," and national flag, and the stars for the other states. In 1861 eleven of the slave states in the south attempted to separate from the Republic and form a *Con-fed'-er-a-cy*. A terrible war lasted for 4 years, ending in the surrender of the southern states and the abolition of slavery.

Lesson 128.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) There are 7 chests of drawers; in each chest there are 18 drawers; in each drawer 8 divisions; and in each division there is placed £16 6s. 8d. How much money is deposited in all the chests?

(2) Divide £5,072 12s. 8½d. by 128.

(3) How many steps of 2½ feet each does a man take in walking 4½ miles?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 129.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

VERBS—MOOD.

Mood is that form of the verb which shows the **MAN-NER** in which an assertion is made.

(1) I write a letter. (2) John! write a letter to your aunt.

(3) If I write I will tell you the news. (4) To write a letter.

Here the verb *write* is used in four different moods or manners.

Verbs have four moods—(1) the indicative, (2) the imperative, (3) the subjunctive, (4) the infinitive.

(1) The indicative mood simply makes an assertion; as—The cat jumps. John struck James. I write a letter.

(2) The imperative mood commands, exhorts, or makes a request; as—Learn your lesson. If you please, give me an apple. John! write a letter to your aunt.

Ex. 27. Tell the mood of the verbs in italics: Go away! The trees grow. Come home, father. I wish to ask a question. "Tell me not in mournful numbers." The master praised me. "Come into the garden, Maud." Can you read your book? Let us go home, it rains. Arise and shine, or be for ever fallen!

DICTATION.—Learn all the spellings in Lesson 131,

Lesson 130.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) What is the eighty-fourth part of eighty-two pounds one shilling and sixpence?

(2) What is the product of £89 15s. 5¹/₂d. \times 9,000?

(3) If 8 apples weigh 2¹/₂lb.; how many apples would you find in a sack weighing 2cwt. 2qrs. 20lb.?

(4) Learn and write out Square Measure. See page 116.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WEEK.**Lesson 131.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MARK VIII., *Verses 22—26*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS.

It was the schooner¹ *Hēs'pě-rūs*,²

That sailed the wintry sea,³

And the skipper⁴ had taken his little daughter

(4) To bear him company.

Blue were her eyes as the fairy-flax,⁵

Her cheeks like the dawn of day,⁶

And her bosom white as the hawthorn buds⁷

(8) That ope⁸ in the month of May.

1. A small ship, generally with two masts. 2. The ship was called by this name. 3. Set off on the voyage in winter time. 4. The "captain" or master of a small vessel. 5. The flax-plant bears little blue flowers on slender stalks. 6. Her cheeks were ruddy as the sky often is at sunrise. 7. The flowers of the hawthorn tree are white and sweet-smelling. They are often called "May blossom," because the tree, which is much used for making hedges, flowers about May. 8. Open, come into flower.

Draw maps (A) Ireland, (B) Switzerland, (C) Central America.

Lesson 132.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**IRELAND—POLITICAL.**

(A).—(2) **Manufactures.**—The only important manufacture is **linen**, which is carried on chiefly in *Ulster*, at **Bel-fast'**, **New-ry**, and **Drog'-he-da** (*drōh'-hē-dā*).*

Belfast also manufactures *cotton* goods.

(3) **Commerce.**—There is little *foreign* trade, but much *commerce* with England and Scotland.

The **exports** are cattle, pigs, dairy produce, and linen, the **imports** being manufactured goods and coal.

Dairy produce includes butter, eggs, cheese, and bacon.

The principal ports are **Dub'-lin**, on the *Liffey*; **Bel'-fast**, on the *Lag'-an*; **Cork**, on the *Lee*; **Wa'-ter-ford**, on the *Suir*; **Lim'-er-ick**, on the *Shannon*; **Drog'-he-da** (*drōh'-hē-dā*), on the *Boyne*; **Wex'-ford**, on the *Sla'-ney*; **Sli'-go** and **Gal'-way** on the *west coast*.

* The "h" is the guttural "h," impossible to be represented by phonetics.

EUROPE.—SWITZERLAND.—POLITICAL.

(B).—CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate varies with the nature of the country. The land is chiefly *pasture*, about one-sixth is forest. **Watches** and **jewellery** are made in the *west*, and **silks** and **cottons** in the *north*. The commerce with surrounding countries is great.

The **POPULATION** is nearly 3 millions, above half of whom are Protestants. The **GOVERNMENT** is a **Federal Republic**.

The Swiss are a *well-educated* people, and very *patriotic*. They have no language of their own, but French is spoken in the *west*, German in the *north* and *east*, and Italian in the *south*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Berne** (36,000), on the *R. Aar*, the seat of the Federal "*diet*" or parliament, is the capital. **Basle** (*bäl*), on the *Rhine*, has great trade.

Ge-ne'-va, on *Lake Geneva*, the largest city, is noted for watches and jewellery. **Zü'-rich** has manufactures of silk and cotton.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

(C).—The whole district between the United States and South America is in a very unsettled state. It is divided into the republics of **Mex'-i-co**, **Hon-du'-ras**, **Gua-te-ma'-la** (*gwá-tě-má-lá*), **San Sal'-va-dor'**, **Nic-a-ra'-gu-a** (*ník-är-äg'-wá*), and **Cos-ta Ri-ca** (*kös-tá ree'-ká*).

Mexico consists chiefly of a tableland sloping to the **Gulf of Mexico**, and on the *west* of which rises a chain joining the Rocky Mountains with the **An'-des** of S. America. The whole of the mountains are of volcano origin, and amongst them is the volcano of **Po-po-ca-ta-petl'**. Earthquakes are frequently felt.

The rivers are numerous but small, and the whole country, being dry and burning, except on the mountains, suffers from want of water.

MINERALS are very important productions, especially **silver**, which is abundant. Large quantities of **gold** and **copper** are also found. In addition to the metals, **logwood**, **mahogany**, **hides**, and various **drugs** are exported.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Mexico** is the oldest city in America, it was founded by the Aztecs in the 14th century. **Ve'-ra Cruz** (*vá-rá kroos*), and **Tam-pi'-co** (*tám-peé-ko*), are ports on the *Gulf of Mexico*. In **BRITISH HONDURAS** is **Ba-lize'** (*bá-leez'*), valuable for its exports of mahogany and dye wood.

Lesson 133.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) What will be the cost of making a railway from Leeds to Peterboro', a distance of about 96 miles, at £721 0s. 5½d. per mile?

(2) *Divide* £2,648 18s. 9d. equally among 198 men and 159 women.

(3) How many ounce packages may be made from 12 tons 2qrs. 11lb. of tea?

(4) Learn and write out Square Measure. See page 116.

Lesson 134.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**VERBS—MOOD—(Continued).**

(3) **The subjunctive mood denotes condition, uncertainty, dependence, or doubt; as—**

If John **goes** Mary shall come.

Here "*goes*" expresses the *condition* on which Mary shall come.

I am afraid lest you **should** fall.

Here "*should fall*" expresses *doubt* or *uncertainty*.

The subjunctive mood has generally the word *if* before it, and sometimes *though, unless, lest, except, that*.

All these words are conjunctions.

(4) **The infinitive mood simply expresses the action of the verb in an indefinite manner.**

To rise early is healthy.

Here "*to rise*" is in the infinitive mood. It does not make an assertion, but names an action.

A verb in the infinitive mood has generally the preposition "*to*" before it.

Ex. 28. *Tell the MOOD of all the verbs in Lessons 126, 131, and 136.*

Ex. 29. *Parse every word in the first two lines of Lesson 126.*

DICTATION.—*Learn the spellings in Lesson 136, both verses and meanings.*

Lesson 135.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) Find the seventy-fourth part of thirty-seven pounds three shillings and a penny.

(2) Find the product of £2,579 0s. 0½d. × 474.

§ (3) Learn and write out Square and Cubic Measure. See page 116.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WEEK.**Lesson 136.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XVII., *Verses 1—4*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

The skipper, he stood beside the helm,⁹

His pipe was in his mouth,

And he watched how the veering¹⁰ flaw¹¹ did blow

(12) The smoke—now west, now south.

Then up¹² and spake an old saildr,

Had sailed the Spanish Main;¹³

"I pray thee, put into¹⁴ yonder port,¹⁵

(16) For I fear a hurricane.¹⁶

LESSON 136—Continued.

9. That by which the vessel is steered or directed. 10. Varying, changing. 11. A sudden gust of wind. The wind blew in little gusts first from one direction then from another. 12. The sailor came up to the skipper. 13. That part of the Atlantic Ocean which washes the north coast of South America, extending from the Isthmus of Da'-ri-en to the Windward Isles. 14. Sail the ship into yonder port, to which the sailor pointed. 15. A harbour. 16. A heavy storm in which the wind veers about.

Draw maps (A) Ireland; (B) Spain and Portugal; (C) South America.

Lesson 137.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

IRELAND—CHIEF TOWNS.

(A.)—ON THE EAST COAST.—**Belfast**, on the *R. Lag'-an*, is the chief town in *Ulster*, and the seat of the principal manufactures, especially of *linen*. **Dublin**, on the *Liffey*, is the capital. It is a beautiful city, and has many splendid public buildings. **Kings'-town** is the port of Dublin. **Wex'ford**, on the *Sla'-ney*, has trade in cattle.

IN THE BASIN OF THE BARROW AND SUIR.—**Kil-ken'-ny**, the second city of *Leinster*, has valuable quarries of black marble. **Wa'-ter-ford**, on the *Suir* (*shöör*), exports provisions.

IN THE BASIN OF THE LEE AND BLACKWATER.—**You'-ghal** (*yö'-hal*) exports provisions. **Cork**, the principal city in *Munster*, and the third city in Ireland, has considerable shipbuilding and great trade. **Queenstown**, on "Great Island," in Cork harbour, has magnificent quays.

EUROPE.—THE SPANISH PENINSULA.—PHYSICAL.

(B.)—BOUNDARIES.—Spain and Portugal form one vast peninsula, having **France** and the **Bay of Biscay** on the north, the **Atlantic** on the west and south, and the **Mediterranean** on the east.

SURFACE.—The peninsula consists of a high tableland, crossed by several ranges of mountains, and sloping to the Atlantic. The **Pyr'-en-ees** separate it from France; and the **Mts. of Cas-tile'** (*käs-teel'*), the **Si-er'-ra Mo-re'-na**, the **Mts. of To-le'-do**, and the **Sierra Ne-va'-da** run across the country, the latter in the south.

RIVERS.—There are numerous rivers, but they are of little importance, since they flow in deep rocky valleys. The **Min'-ho** (*meen'-yo*) separates Portugal from Spain on the north, the **Dou'-ro** (*doo'-ro*), the **Ta'-gus**, the **Gua-di-a'-na** (*gwä-dä'-ä'-nä*), and the **Gua-dal-qui'-ver** (*gwä-däl-kē'-vēr*), flow into the Atlantic, and the **E'-bro** flows into the Mediterranean.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is warm and temperate. The soil is poor. The chestnut and the cork tree are abundant.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(C).—SOUTH AMERICA is a very compact continent, broad towards the *north* and pointed in the *south*, somewhat like Africa. It has few indentations, and is nearly twice as large as Europe.

The continent of South America is almost entirely situated in the southern part of the Western Hemisphere.

It is nearly surrounded by the ocean, being bounded on the *north* by the *Car-ib-be'-an Sea*, on the *east* by the *Atlantic*, and on the *west* by the *Pacific*. The *Isthmus of Pan-a-ma'*, 30 miles wide, joins it to *North America*.

A railway, 57 miles long, has been made across the Isthmus, and it is proposed to join the *Atlantic and Pacific Oceans* by a *ship-canal*, from *Co'-lon* (sometimes called *As'-pin-wall*) on the *Carib-bean Sea*, to *Pan-a-ma'* on the *Pacific*, so that ships may be saved the long voyage round Cape Horn. The work is in progress now.

PARTS OF THE SEA.—*Gulf of Da'-ri-en*, *Mouth of the Am'-a-zon*, *Mouth of the La Pla'-ta*, *Strait of Ma-gel'-lan*, and *Bay of Pan-a-ma'*.

CAVES.—*San Roque* (*rök*) on the *east* and *Cape Horn* on the *south*.

Lesson 138.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A gentleman who owed £40 10s. paid it with an equal number of sovereigns, crowns, and florins: how many of each were there?

(2) How much money shall I require, so that I may give £278 17s. 6½d. to each of 178 men?

(3) Reduce 73 square miles to inches.

(4) Learn and write out Square and Cubic Measure. See page 116.

Lesson 139.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

VERBS—TENSE.

Tense is that inflection of the verb which shows the **Time of an action**.

There are three principal tenses—the present, the past, and the future.

The **PRESENT TENSE** asserts that an action is taking place **NOW**; as—My mother loves me.

The **PAST TENSE** asserts that an action took place **SOME TIME SINCE**; as—My mother loved me.

The **FUTURE TENSE** asserts that an action **WILL TAKE PLACE**; as—My mother will love me.

The **FUTURE TENSE** is shown by having *shall* or *will* before it.

The **INFINITIVE MOOD** has no tense.

Ex. 30. Parse all the VERBS fully.

LESSON 139—Continued.

DICTION.—The poor artist, astonished and wounded, and with tearful eyes, stammered out an apology, and lifting up his portfolio, was preparing to withdraw. Roberts, on noticing his distress, immediately dropped his disguise, and bade the young man be seated. Taking up his sketches he examined them carefully, at the same time he plied him with cunning inquiries as to his wishes, hopes, and prospects, and ascertained that he was without resources.

Lesson 140.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) The divisor is six thousand and forty-three and the dividend fourteen thousand one hundred and twelve pounds eighteen shillings and fivepence halfpenny; what is the quotient?

(2) A farmer bought a pig for 36s.; two sheep for 25s. each more than he gave for the pig; a calf for as much as he gave for a pig and a sheep. He offers £15 to pay for them; does he want any change back: if so, how much?

(3) How many leagues in 1,364,428 inches?

(4) Learn and write out Square and Cubic Measure. See page 116.

TWENTY-NINTH WEEK.**Lesson 141.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XVII., *Verses 5—8*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

“Last night the moon had a golden ring,¹⁷

And to-night no moon we see!”

And the skipper he blew a whiff¹⁸ from his pipe,

(20) And a scornful laugh laughed he.¹⁹

Colder and louder blew the wind,

A gale²⁰ from the north-east;

The snow fell hissing²¹ in the brine,²²

(24) And the billows frothed like yeast.²³

17. A pale yellow and misty light round the moon, called a ha'-lo, supposed to foretell stormy weather. 18. Of smoke. 19. The skipper laughed at the old sailor's fears. 20. A strong wind. 21. The snow flakes were driven by the wind with such force into the water that they made a hissing sound when they met it. 22. The salt sea. 23. The waves were covered with froth or foam like yeast (here pronounced *yest*, but often *yest*).

Draw maps (A) Ireland; (B) Spain and Portugal; (C) South America.

Lesson 142.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**IRELAND—CHIEF TOWNS, &c.**

(A).—IN THE BASIN OF THE SHANNON.—**Lim'-er-ick**, the fourth city in Ireland, has great export and inland trade. **Ath'-lone**, near *L. Ree*, is the principal military station in the west of Ireland.

ON THE WEST AND NORTH COAST.—**Gal'-way**, **Sli'-go**, **Don'-e-gal**, **Lon'-don-der'-ry**, are all ports having considerable trade.

IN THE INTERIOR.—**Mul'-lin-gar'**, in *West-meath*, noted for wool and cattle markets. **Bal'-lin-as-loe'**, in *Galway*, on the *R. Suck*, a tributary of the *Shannon*, has the largest cattle fair in Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.—Most of the people are Roman Catholics, but *Ulster* is in general a Protestant province.

The whole country is well supplied with schools.

The governor, called the Lord-Lieutenant (*lẽf-tẽn'-ãnt*), rules for the Queen.

In 1800 the parliament of Ireland was united with that of England.

There are many good roads, and two canals join Dublin with the *Shannon*. Lines of railway join the chief towns.

EUROPE.—SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—POLITICAL.

(B).—**Agriculture** is the chief employment, but is backward. The **vine**, the **mulberry**, and **maize** are largely cultivated. **Wine** is the most important manufacture, but neither manufactures nor commerce are flourishing. **Lead** and **quicksilver** are abundant.

In both Spain and Portugal the GOVERNMENT is a **constitutional monarchy**, and the religion is **Roman Catholic**.

Both the Spanish and Portuguese are very ignorant, few of them can either read or write. Spain at one time possessed nearly all South America, and was one of the chief nations of Europe.

CHIEF TOWNS.—SPAIN.—**Ma-drid'** (367,700) is the capital, but **Bar-ce-lo'-na** is the chief city for trade and manufactures. **Ca-diz'** and **Ma-la'-ga** (ã) on the *south* coast are important towns. **Se-ville'** (*sã-veel'*) and **Gra-na'-da** (ã), inland towns, are both very ancient.

PORTUGAL.—**Lis'-bon**, on the *Tagus*, is the capital. **O-por'-to**, on the *Douro*, exports port wine.

Gib-ral'-tar, on a rock in the *south* of Spain, belongs to England.

SURFACE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(C).—**MOUNTAINS AND PLAINS**.—The principal mountains are the **An'-des**, which run close to the *west* coast, from *north* to *south*.

Towards the *north* these mountains consist of *two* and sometimes of *three* ranges, with high tablelands between them. There are very many high peaks covered with snow, and a great number of volcanoes, as **An-ti-sa'-na** (ã), **Cot-o-pax'-i**, and **Chim-bo-ra'-zo** (*ch* as in *church*). Earthquakes are frequent, and do great damage, especially in *Pe-ru'* and *Ec-ua-dor'* (*ẽk-wã-dõr'*).

LESSON 142—Continued.

The rest of S. America consists principally of high tablelands, with low ranges of mountains running across them; in the *north* called the **Pa-rim'-e** (*pâ-reem'-ă*) **Mts.**, and in the *east* the **Mts. of Brazil**. S. America is called "The Land of Plains."

In the north of the continent are the **Lla'-nos** (*lă'-nôz*), or *treeless plains*, covered with long grass.

In the centre are the **Sil'-vas**, or *forest plains*, closely covered with trees and shrubs in the greatest luxuriance.

In the south are the **Pam'-pas** plains, similar to the Llanos, covered in part with a rich pasture, and immense thistles, over which immense herds of *horses* and *oxen* roam.

Lesson 143.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) How many tons are there in ten thousand and one pounds?
- (2) What will be the cost of 20 stones of soap at 4½d. per lb?
- (3) *Multiply* four thousand one hundred and nine pounds ten shillings and fourpence halfpenny *by* sixteen.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 144.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

VERBS—PARTICIPLES.

Verbs have **TWO** participles, the **PRESENT** and the **PAST**.

The *present* participle is often called the *perfect*, and the *past* the *imperfect* participle.

The **present participle** always ends in "**ing**," and denotes that the action is not finished.

I am **eat-ing** my dinner.

Here the participle "*eating*" shows that the meal is not finished.

The **past participle** generally ends in "**-d**," "**-ed**" or "**-en**," and denotes that the action is finished.

I have **eat-en** my dinner.

Here the past participle "*eaten*" shows that the meal is finished.

Many verbs form their past participle **irregularly**.

Present Participle.

seeing
singing
casting
making

Past Participle.

seen
sung
cast
made

The past participle always makes sense after the words *I have*: as—

I have eaten,
" " **sung,**

I have walked,
" " **run, &c.**

LESSON 144—Continued.

In the **Passive Voice** there are two participles—the **Present Passive**, expressed by “*being*,” and the **Perfect Passive**, expressed by “*having been* ;” as—

He is *being taught* his letters—**Pres. Part. Pas.**

He has *been taught* his letters—**Per. Part. Pas.**

Ex. 31. Write all the **PARTICIPAL** forms of the verbs in the Dictation.

DICTION.—Then the prisoners went mad with despair. They trampled each other down, fought for the places at the windows, struggled violently for the pittance of water with which the cruel mercy of the murderers mocked their agonies, raved, prayed, blasphemed, implored the guards to fire among them. The gaolers in the meantime held lights to the bars, and shouted with laughter at the frantic struggles of their victims.

Lesson 145.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Find the cost of half a ton of tallow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
- (2) If thirty telegraph poles are set up in a mile, how far are they apart? (3) Divide £8,274 15s. 9d. by 29.
- (4) Learn and write out Long Measure. See page 115.

THIRTIETH WEEK.**Lesson 146.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XVII., Verses 9—12 ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

Down came the storm, and smote amain²⁴

The vessel in its strength ;²⁵

She shuddered and paused,²⁶ like a frightened steed,²⁷

(28) Then leaped her cable's length.²⁸

“Come hither ! come hither ! my little daughter,

And do not tremble so ;

For I can weather²⁹ the roughest gale

(32) That ever wind did blow.”

24. Struck with great force. **25.** With all the strength of the storm. **26.** Shook, and for a moment stood still, from the force of the shock. **27.** Frightened horse. **28.** A cable is a thick strong rope used on board ship for many purposes. Here the one used for mooring the vessel is referred to. **29.** Sail safely through.

Draw maps (A) *British Islands* ; (B) *Italy* ; (C) *South America*.

Lesson 147.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

(A).—The **British Empire**, the largest in the world, consists of **Great Britain and Ireland**, with *colonies* and *possessions* in all parts of the world.

A **Colony** is a settlement of people in another country, partly under the government of the country they left.

A **Foreign Possession** or **Dependency** is a portion of a foreign country subject to the Home Government, and having few colonists.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE.

(1) **Hel'i-go-land** (= *Holy Land*), a small island in the **North Sea**, near the mouth of the *R. Elbe*, 400 miles from *London*.

(2) **Gib-ral'tar**, a strongly fortified rock in the *south* of **Spain**, in the **Mediterranean**.

(3) **Mal'ta**, a small island in the **Mediterranean**, south of *Sicily*. This possession is very valuable as a *naval* station, a *coaling* station, and a *packet* station. *Cotton*, *oranges*, and *lemons* grow in abundance.

EUROPE.—ITALY.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—The Kingdom of Italy includes the **Italian peninsula** and the islands of **Si'-ci-ly** and **Sar-din'-i-a**.

BOUNDARIES.—*North* by **Austria** and **Switzerland**, *west* by **France** and the **Mediterranean**, *east* by the **A-dri-at'-ic Sea**.

SURFACE.—In the north is the large and fertile **plain of Lom'-bar-dy**, bounded on the *west* and *north* by the **Alps**. The **Ap'-en-nines** are a continuation of the Alps, and run nearly down the centre of the peninsula. **Mount Ve-su'-vi-us**, on the *Bay of Naples*, and **Mount Et'-na**, in *Sicily*, are volcanoes.

RIVERS.—The **Po**, flowing through the plain of Lombardy into the *Gulf of Venice*; the **Ti-ci'-no** (*tě-chě'-no*), draining **Lake Mag-gio'-re** (*măd-jō'-ră*); the **Ad'-da**, draining **Lake Co'-mo**; and the **Min'-cho** (*mĭn'-cho*), draining **Lake Gar'-da**, are its main tributaries. The **A'-di-ge** (*ăd'-ē-jă*) flows into the **Gulf of Venice**, and the **Ar'-no** and the **Ti'-ber** flow into the **Mediterranean**.

The Italian Lakes, all lying *south* of the Alps, are among the most magnificent in the world. They are very deep, and have beautiful clear water.

THE SEAS, &c., OF SOUTH AMERICA.

(C).—(1) **THE SEAS OF SOUTH AMERICA.**—The *Atlantic* receives the three principal rivers—the **O-rin-o'-co**, which drains the *Llanos*, the **Am'-a-zon**, which drains the *Silvas*, and the **La Pla'-ta**, which drains the *Pampas*.

The *Amazon* is the largest river in the world, and is about 4,500 miles long. At 400 miles from the sea, where the tide is felt, the river is a mile in width.

LESSON 147—Continued.

In the *South Atlantic* are the **Falk'-land Is.**, which belong to *England*, and **Ter'-ra del Fu-e'-go**, or *land of fire*—an island at the extreme south.

(2) **THE PACIFIC** receives no rivers of importance. Near the coast there are numerous islands, amongst which are the **Chin'-ca Is.**, off the coast of *Pe'-ru'*, from which large quantities of *guano* are obtained.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.—Except in the *south*, the climate is very hot, and the soil is generally fertile. There are numerous wild animals, and the mountains are covered with *forests* almost to the snow line.

Gold, silver, and diamonds are found in **Bra'-zil'**, and **coal and iron** in other parts. **Maize and coffee** are largely grown.

Lesson 148.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) *Multiply* eleven thousand one hundred and nineteen pounds fifteen shillings and fourpence three farthings *by* forty-nine.

(2) John is 18 years 3 months 3 weeks 2 days old: how many days has he lived?

(3) If a train went at the rate of 100 feet per second: how far would it go in 20 minutes?

(4) Learn and write out Time Measure. See page 115

Lesson 149.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Verbs have two numbers, like *nouns*, and three persons, like *pronouns*.

The *noun* or *pronoun*, which is *nominative* to the verb, is called the **SUBJECT** of the verb.

The *Verb* must agree with its *Subject* in **Number and Person**.

If the *subject* be *singular*, the *verb* must be *singular*. If it be *plural*, the *verb* must be *plural*.

He walks (*singular*). We walk (*plural*).

If the *SUBJECT* be a *pronoun*, the *verb* must be of the *same* person as the *pronoun*.

I walk (*1st per.*) Thou walkest (*2nd per.*) He walks (*3rd per.*)

The *noun* or *pronoun* which is the *objective* case after a *transitive* verb is called the **OBJECT**.

Ex. 32. Parse all the *VERBS* in *Lessons 146 and 151 fully*.

DICTATION.—How many car-a-vans have disappeared without leaving a trace, destroyed by the furious attack of the si-moon. The animal creation cowed and ap-pall-ed, even rendered tame, at its approach. Lions, pan-thers, jack-als, friends and foes, fly from it, and crowd together in-dis-crim-i-nate-ly, forgetting their usual instincts. Even the ostrich and the camel, the very citizens of the desert, sometimes perish in the mighty surges of the sand-ocean.

Lesson 150.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How many days are there in 4 years 16 weeks? (Mind the leap year.)

(2) Bring thirteen years to days.

(3) How long will it take to count a million pennies at the rate of 50 a minute?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

THIRTY-FIRST WEEK.**Lesson 151.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. JOHN IX., Verses 1—5; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,

Against the stinging³⁰ blast;

He cut a rope from a broken spar,³¹

(36) And bound her to the mast.³²

"O father! I hear the church-bells ring;

Oh, say, what may it be?"

"'Tis a fogbell³³ on a rockbound coast;"³⁴

(40) And he steered³⁵ for the open sea.³⁶

30. A cold wind is said to bite or sting you. 31. Part of a mast, a sail yard, &c. 32. So that she might not fall into the sea, or be washed there by the waves. 33. A bell rung in foggy weather to warn ships that they are near rocks. 34. A part of the sea coast where there are many rocks. 35. Directed the ship. 36. The sea away from the coast.

Draw maps (A) Canada, (B) Italy, (C) South America.

Lesson 152.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN N. AMERICA—CANADA.**

(A). Nearly half the northern part of North America belongs to England. This possession is called **The Do-min'-i-on of Can'-a-da**. The whole country slopes towards the Arctic Ocean on the north, and the Atlantic on the east. In the west are the **Rocky Mountains**. The great physical features are the rivers and lakes. The largest rivers are the **Mack-en'-zie**, flowing into the Arctic Ocean, the **St. Law'-rence**, flowing into the Atlantic, and the **Fra'-ser**, flowing into the Pacific.

The St. Lawrence drains five large lakes—**L. Su-pe'-ri-or**, **L. Mich'-i-gan** (*mīsh'-ē-gān*), **L. Hu'-ron**, **L. E'-rie**, and **L. On-ta'-rio**. These lakes contain half the fresh water in the globe. L. Superior is nearly as large as Ireland. Between Erie and Ontario are the Falls of Ni-ag'-ra-a.

EUROPE.—ITALY.—POLITICAL.

(B).—CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The soil is most fertile, and the climate is the most delightful in Europe, being warm and generally healthy. Agriculture is the chief employment; and the vine, olive, rice, maize, mulberry, and orange are cultivated. The only important manufacture is raw silk. Olive oil, sulphur (from Sicily), fruits, and silk are imported. Iron and marble are important minerals.

The GOVERNMENT is a limited monarchy under a king, and the RELIGION is Roman Catholic.

The people are very ignorant, especially in the south. Their language is very sweet sounding, and closely resembles Latin.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Rome (311,700), on the Tiber, the capital, noted for magnificent ruins. Naples, the largest city in Italy. Florence, on the Arno, is noted for paintings and sculpture. Venice is built on more than 100 islands in the Adriatic. Genoa and Leghorn are important ports. Turin, on the Po, was the capital at one time. Milan has a splendid cathedral, built of white marble; it is the centre of the Lombardy silk trade.

.....

(C).—COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

| Countries. | Capitals. | Rivers, &c., they stand on. |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| United States of Colombia | BO-GO-TA' | In the Interior. |
| Ecua-dor' (ěk-wá-dōr') | QUI-TO (kě-to) | " " |
| Ven-ez-uē-la (vĕn-ěz-wē-lá) | CA-RA'-CAS (ká-rá'-kās). | Near the North Coast. |
| Gui-a'-na { English Dutch French | GEORGE'-TOWN | R. Dem-er-a'-ra. |
| | PA-RA-MA'-RI-BO (á) | R. Su-rin-am'. |
| | CAY-ENNE' (kĭ-ě'n') | R. Cay-enné. |
| Bra-zil' | RI'ODE JAN-EI'-RO (rĕ'-o dā zhān-ā'-ro) | Coast. |
| Pe-ru' (pĕ-roo') | LI'-MA (lĕ'-má) | " |
| Bo-li'-vi-a (bō-lĕ'-vē-á) | CHU-QUI-SA'-CA (tchoo-ki-sā'-ká) | In the Interior. |
| Chi'-li (chĭl'-lĕ) | SAN-TI-A'-GO (sān-tĕ-á'-go) | At foot of Andes. |
| Ar'-gen-tine Republic. | BUE-NOS AY'-RES (bŕ-nūs ā'-rĕs) | Rio de la Plata. |
| Pa-ra-guay' (pá-rá-gwā') | A-SUN-CI-ON' (ás-soon-sĕ-ōn') | R. Paraguay. |
| U-ru-guay' (oo-roo-gwā') | MON'-TE VI'-DE-O (mōn'-tā vē'-dā-o) | Coast. |
| Pat-a-go'-ni-a | No towns. | |

Lesson 153.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) *Multiply* £2,819 19s. 8½d. by 40.
 (2) *Divide* £113,785 11s. 0d. by 48.
 (3) How many seconds has a woman lived who is 70 years old?
 (865 days in a year.)

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 154.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**VERBS—PRINCIPAL PARTS.**

The principal parts of a verb are the **Infinitive**, the **First person present tense**, the **First person past tense**, and the **Past participle**.

| <i>Infinitive.</i> | <i>1st per. pres. tense.</i> | <i>1st per. past tense.</i> | <i>Past part.</i> |
|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| to love | (I) love | (I) loved | loved |
| to write | (I) write | (I) wrote | written |

Verbs that form their **past tense** and **past participle** by adding “-d” or “-ed” to the present are called *regular*. All other verbs are *irregular*.

Some irregular verbs form their *present* and *past tense* and *past participle* alike ; as—

| <i>Present.</i> | <i>Past tense.</i> | <i>Past part.</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| cut | cut | cut |
| cast | cast | cast |

Some have a different word for each part ; as—

| | | |
|----|------|------|
| am | was | been |
| go | went | gone |

Some have the *past tense* and *present participle* alike : as—

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| make | made | made |
| have | had | had |

EX. 32. *Write the PRINCIPAL PARTS of all the verbs in Lessons 156 and 161. Put R. before the regular ones and Ir. before the irregular ones.*

DICTATION.—I fancied myself in some an-cient ca-the-dral raised by the per-se-ver-ing faith of a generation of monks ; and although I was already aware of the wonderful works of these creatures of the sea, I could almost believe I was on some ground anciently inhabited by man, and afterwards invaded by the sea, through some violent convulsion, so astonishing were the regularity of the lines, the lightness of the col-umns, and the solidity of the vaults.

Lesson 155.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Reduce 305,000 seconds to days.
- (2) A clock strikes 78 times in 12 hours; how many times does it strike in three weeks?
- (3) *Divide* eighty thousand and eight pounds by three hundred and ninety-seven.
- (4) Learn and write out Square Measure. See page 116.

THIRTY-SECOND WEEK.**Lesson 156.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. JOHN IX., *Verses* 6—10; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

- "O father! I hear the sound of guns;³⁷
 Oh, say, what may it be?"
 "Some ship in distress, that cannot live"³⁸
 (44) In such an angry sea."³⁹
- "O father! I see a gleaming light;⁴⁰
 Oh, say, what may it be?"
 But the father answered never a word—⁴¹
 (48) A frozen corpse⁴² was he.

37. Ships, when in danger near the coast, fire guns to show they are in danger and want help, such as a life-boat can give. 38. In danger of being wrecked. 39. Stormy. 40. A faint, but distinct light. In this case probably the light of the lantern carried by the life-boat which set off from shore on hearing "the sound of guns." 41. Gave no answer to her question. 42. He was frozen dead.

Draw maps (A) Canada, (B) Turkey and Greece, (C) Brazil.

Lesson 157.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

(A). The climate of **Canada** is *severe*, but generally healthy. The chief productions are **timber**, **furs**, **dried fish**, and **petroleum** (*rock oil*).

The country is divided into *eight prov-in-ces*, the chief ones are

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ON-TA'-RIO..... | chief town | Ot'-ta-wa | on R. Ottawa. |
| QUE-BEC' | " " | Que-bec' | " R. St. Lawrence. |
| NOVA SCOTIA | " " | Hal'-i-fax | " Coast. |
| NEW BRUNS'-WICK | " " | St. John | " R. St. John. |
| BRITISH CO-LUM'-BI-A | " " | Vic-to'-ri-a.... | " Van-cou'-ver Is. |

Other important towns are **Mon-tre-al'** (*mōn-trē-awl'*) on the *St. Lawrence*, **To-ron'-to** on *L. Ontario*, **New-West'-min-ster** at the mouth of the *R. Fraser*, and **Win'-ni-peg** on *Red River* in **MAN-I-TO'-BA**.

EUROPE.—TURKEY AND GREECE.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—Turkey and Greece form the *third* large *southern* peninsula of Europe, called the Balkan Peninsula. Though separate kingdoms they may very conveniently be studied together.

BOUNDARIES.—*North*, by Ser'-vi-a and Rou-ma'-ni-a; *west*, by the Adriatic and the Ionian Sea; *south*, by the Mediterranean; and *east*, by the Ar-chi-pel'-a-go, the Dar-da-nelles', the Sea of Mar'-mo-ra, the Bos'-po-rus, and the Black Sea.

GREECE lies to the *south* of Turkey. It has a very irregular coastline, and is nearly cut in two by the Gulf of Le-pan'-to. It is joined to the mainland by the Isthmus of Cor'-inth.

SURFACE.—In the *north-east* is a large plain, through which the Danube flows. The Bal'-kan Mts. run across the country from *east* to *west*. The Pin'-dus Mts. run *south* from them into Greece. Greece is covered with mountains and hills.

RIVERS.—The Danube, with its tributaries on the right bank, flowing into the Black Sea, and the Ma-rit'-za flowing into the Ae'-ge-an Sea. Greece has no important rivers.

SOUTH AMERICA—BRAZIL.

(C).—Bra-zil' is an immense empire, nearly the size of Europe, occupying the greater part of S. America.

It is in part a great plain, sloping towards the Atlantic, and across which several ranges of low mountains run. It includes the district of the *Silvas*, the greater part of the basin of the Amazon, and the sources of the Rivers Pa-ra'-na and Pa-ra-guay'.

The climate is *delightful*, almost continuous summer, and the soil *fertile*. It is exceedingly rich in mineral wealth, gold, silver, and diamonds being found in all parts, but especially in the uplands and in the sources and beds of the rivers. The vegetable productions are also very valuable, including sugar, cotton, rice, coffee, maize, cocoa, and tobacco. Horses and cattle are so abundant, that they are often killed for their hides and tallow.

The government is a monarchy under an Emperor. The people are mostly Roman Catholics, and are little educated. They speak the Portuguese language. Rio de Jan-ei'-ro (rê'-o dă zhăn-ă'-ro), the capital, and Ba-hi'-a (bă-hě-ă) and Per-nam-bu-co are all seaports. There are many other towns, but none of great importance.

Lesson 158.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A French franc is worth 10d., how many of them are there in £12 10s.?

(2) How many seconds has a boy lived who is six years old, counting a leap year?

(3) Multiply ninety-four pounds eighteen shillings and fivepence three farthings by nine hundred and twenty-five.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 159.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn. AUXILIARY VERBS.

The words **be, do, have, shall, will, may, can, and must**, are called **auxiliary** or **helping verbs**.

Auxiliary verbs help to form the VOICES, MOODS, and TENSES of other verbs.

The verb **to be** is joined with the *past participle of transitive verbs* to form the **passive voice**. (See Lesson 124.)

Thus—I love (*active voice*). I am loved (*passive voice*).

The verbs **have** and **had** are sometimes used to mark the other tenses more particularly; as—

| <i>Present.</i> | <i>Past.</i> | <i>Present Subjunctive.</i> |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| I love | I loved | I shall love |
| I have loved | I had loved | I shall have loved |

The verbs **shall** and **will** are sometimes also used in forming the **subjunctive mood**.

Present Indicative.

I love.

Present Subjunctive.

If I shall love; If I will come.

The verbs **may, can, and must** are used to form what is often called the **Potential mood**, which shows the *will*, the *power*, or the *permission* to do a thing; as, I **may** love, I **can** love, or I **must** love.

The verb **do** is used to make another verb more **emphatic** or **expressive**; as—I **do** love. Or else it **asks a question**; as—**Do** you like oranges? **Did** you see that bird?

Be, have, do, and will are often used as **Principal Verbs**.

Ex. 83. *Parse all the VERBS in the Dictation fully.*

DICTATION.—Gunpowder is a mixture of nitre, charcoal, and sulphur, each, first, ground very fine, and the three then blended thoroughly together. Yet, however finely ground and intimately mixed, the particles of each substance remain unchanged, and can even be seen if a grain of the powder be examined under a microscope. There is no chemical combination. But, if a spark should fall on the mixture, you know what will follow: there is a flash, and a cloud of smoke, and the powder is gone.

Lesson 160.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) If a boy's food costs 6d. per day, how long will 2 guineas and 2 half-crowns furnish him with food?

(2) I bought a piece of cloth at $\frac{3}{6}$ per yard for £80 8s., how many yards were there in the piece?

(3) A man has £300 a year. He spends £127; how much does he save per week?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

THIRTY-THIRD WEEK.

Lesson 161.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. JOHN IX., *Verses* 11—15; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

Lashed⁴³ to the helm, both stiff and stark,⁴⁴

With his face turned to the skies.

The lantern⁴⁵ gleamed through the gleaming snow,⁴⁶

(52) On his fixed and glassy eyes.⁴⁷

Then the maiden clasped her hands and prayed,

That saved she might be;

And she thought of Christ who stilled the waves

(56) On the lake of Galilee.⁴⁸

43. Tied fast to prevent himself being washed away. 44. Stiff; both stiff and stark have the same meaning. 45. See Note 40, Lesson 156. The lantern may also mean the light from the lighthouse on the rock-bound coast where the fog-bell was kept. 46. The light shone on the snow-flakes and made them to be clearly and distinctly seen. 47. Staring and lifeless eyes. 48. See St. Matthew viii., 23—27. St. Mark iv., 36—41. St. Luke viii., 22—25.

Draw maps (A) Basin of St. Lawrence, (B) Turkey and Greece, (C) West Coast of South America.

Lesson 162.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

OTHER POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA.

(A).—**New'-found-land'** is an island larger than Ireland. A great part of it is barren and rocky. The climate is severe. It is chiefly used as a fishing station by the English, French, and Americans.

Dried cod, cod-liver oil, seal-oil, and seal-skins are exported.

The "**Great Bank**," 600 miles long and 200 broad, in the **Atlantic**, to the south, is the most important *fishing ground* in the world. The two **Atlantic Telegraph Cables**, from **Valentia I.**, in Ireland, have their *termini* at **Trinity Bay**.

The **Ber-mu'-das**, or **So'-mer's Islands**, are a cluster of 300 islands in the **Atlantic**. They are used as a *harbour of refuge* and a *coaling station*.

Hon-du'-ras, in Central America, is a small possession exporting **mahogany, logwood, and cochineal**. The capital is **Bel-ize'** (*bé-leez'*), on the *R. Belize*.

British Gui-a'-na (*gee-á'-ná*), on the north-east coast of South America, is a fertile tract of well-watered country. It yields **sugar, coffee, and timber** of various kinds. The capital is **Georgetown**, at the mouth of the *R. Dem-er-a'-ra*.

EUROPE.—TURKEY AND GREECE.—POLITICAL.

(B).—CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—*North* of the Balkan the climate is *cold* and often *severe*; in the *south* it is *warm* and *delightful*. The *soil* is fertile, but agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are neglected. **Wheat** is grown in large quantities in the plains of the Danube in the *north-east*. There are large forests in various parts of the country.

The GOVERNMENT of Turkey is an absolute monarchy, under a Sultan. The population is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Turks are **Mahomedans**, but the greater part of the people, who belong to other nations, are members of the **Greek Church**. Greece enjoys a **limited monarchy** under a king.

CHIEF TOWNS.—TURKEY.—**Con-*stan-ti-no'-ple*** (1,075,000), on the *Bosporus*, is the capital; it looks a beautiful city from the sea, but is very dirty. **A-*dri-an-o'-ple***, on the *Maritza*, is the second city. **Sa-*lon-i'-ka*** is a chief port. **Bel'-grade**, on the *Danube*, the capital of **SER'-VIA**, and **Bu'-char-est**, the capital of **ROU-MA'-NI-A**, are important towns, once belonging to Turkey.

GREECE.—**Athens** (52,000), the capital, stands on the *Gulf of Æ-gi'-na*. **Pa-tras'** and **Cor'-inth** export currants. The population of Greece is nearly two millions.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(C).—The three republics of **Co-lom'-bi-a**, **Ec-ua-dor'**, and **Ven-ez-ue'-la** were formerly part of the Spanish possessions in South America.

Tobacco, **quinine**, **Peruvian bark**, and **hides** are exported. The religion is Roman Catholic. There are few manufactures. The *llanos* cover the greater part of Venezuela.

Gui-a'-na (*gē-ā'-nā*) includes all that region of South America extending from the mouth of the Ornioco to the estuary of the Amazon. Part of Guiana belongs to England, and the remainder to France and Holland.

The coast is low, marshy, and unhealthy. There are dense forests in the interior, and the soil is fertile. **Sugar**, **rum**, **molasses**, and **timber** are the exports.

Pe-ru' and **Bo-li'-via** are republics, situated on the *west* of the continent. They are very mountainous, the double chain of the Andes passing through them.

Like Brazil, Peru and Bolivia are noted for **silver** mines. The **Lla'-ma**, an animal like a goat, but of the camel species, is used as a beast of burden in the countries bordering on the Andes.

Chi'-li is a republic consisting of a long narrow strip of land between the *Andes* and the *Pacific*.

There are no navigable rivers. Earthquakes are frequent. The **copper** mines are very valuable.

The **Ar'-gen-tine Republic** lies to the *south* of Brazil.

The great wealth of the country consists in immense herds of *cattle*, *horses*, and *sheep*. **Horns**, **horse-hair**, **wool**, and **hides** are the chief exports.

Lesson 163.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A grocer wrapped up 3qr. 16lb. of sugar into half-pound packets, how many packets had he ?

(2) How many American dollars, each worth $4/2$, are equal to £20 ?

(3) An errand boy has saved £5, by putting away sixpence per week, how many weeks has he been in saving the money ?

Lesson 164.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**VERBS.**

To conjugate a verb is to arrange it according to its moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

The verb to be is an important verb, and must be well learnt.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

| PRESENT TENSE. | | PAST TENSE. | |
|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> |
| 1st per. I am | We are | I was | We were |
| 2nd per. Thou art | Ye, or you are | Thou wast | You were |
| 3rd per. He, she, it is | They are | He was | They were |

FUTURE TENSE.

1st person. I shall be or will be, &c. We shall be or will be, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

| PRESENT TENSE. | | PAST TENSE. | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1st per. If I be | If we be | If I were | If we were |
| 2nd per. If thou be | If you be | If thou wert | If you were |
| 3rd per. If he be | If they be | If he were | If they were |

The remaining tenses are formed from the indicative by prefixing "if," or some other conjunction (see Lesson 134).

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Be, or be thou.

Be, or be ye or you

Infinitive, to be.

Pres. part., being.

Past part., been.

DICTIONARY.—Immense plains are found in different parts of the earth, often nearly as level as the sea; there is frequently no eminence one foot high in two hundred and seventy square miles in the South American plains, some of which are covered with im-pen-e-trable thistles ten feet high; others with grass mingled with brilliant flowers, where incalculable numbers of horses and cattle feed; others by swamps and bogs which are annually flooded for thousands of square miles.

Lesson 165.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) Into how many packages can 2qrs. 18lbs. be made if each package contains 11oz. ?

(2) What would $12\frac{1}{2}$ yards of silk cost at 2d. per inch ?

(3) How much must I give for 375 easy chairs at £5 10s. 8d. each ?

(4) Learn and write out Troy Weight. See page 116.

THIRTY-FOURTH WEEK.

Lesson 166.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. JOHN IX., Verses 16—18; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

And fast through the midnight, dark and drear,⁴⁹Through the whistling sleet⁵⁰ and snow,Like a sheeted ghost⁵¹ the vessel swept⁵²(60) Towards the reef⁵³ of Norman's Woe.And ever⁵⁴ the fitful gusts⁵⁵ between,

A sound came from the land;

It was the sound of the trampling surf⁵⁶

(64) On the rocks and the hard sea-sand.

49. Dreary; dark, gloomy, and lonely. 50. Small rain driven by the whistling winds. 51. Ghosts are generally represented as wearing white flowing garments; the vessel was white with snow. 52. Rushed along. 53. Rocks partly covered with water, and therefore very dangerous to ships. 54. Every now and then. 55. Sudden gusts of wind. 56. The waves beating on the rocks and sand sounded like the trampling of many feet.

Draw maps (A) Australia, (B) Russia, (C) East Indies.

Lesson 167.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

AUSTRALIA.

(A).—Aus-tra'-li-a, with New Zea'-land, and the islands round about are called AUS-TRAL-A'-SIA.*

Australia is nearly as large as **EUROPE**, and is the largest island in the world. It has the **Indian Ocean** on the north and west, the **Southern Ocean** on the south, and the **Pacific Ocean** on the east.

The mountains run round the coast as in Africa. The highest are in the south-east, and are called the **Australian Alps**. The interior and western parts of the country consist of low hills and desert plains, with salt-marshes. The eastern portion is a rich grazing country, upon which millions of sheep are reared.

There are numerous bays and gulfs round the coast, and a great many small rivers flow into them. The only important river is the **Mur-ray**, which flows into the **Southern Ocean**.

EUROPE.—RUSSIA.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—**RUSSIA** is the largest country in Europe; it extends over more than half the continent, and, except the British and the Chinese empires, is the largest empire in the world.

* Australasia = Southern Asia, Australia = Southern land.

LESSON 167—Continued.

BOUNDARIES.—*North*, by the **Arctic Ocean**; *east*, by the **U'-ral Mts.**, the **R. Ural**, and the **Cas'-pi-an Sea**; *south*, by **Mt. Cau'-ca-sus** and the **Black Sea**; and *west*, by **Sweden**, the **Baltic Sea**, **Germany**, **Austria**, and **Rou-ma'-ni-a**.

SURFACE.—Mostly flat, forming part of the **Great Plain**. The chief mountains form the **Boundaries**. The extreme *north* is either marshy or barren. In the *south-east* are the dry, barren **Steppes** (*steps*), and in the *south-west* is an extremely fertile tract.

RIVERS.—The **Pet-cho'-ra** (*pět-shō'-ră*) flowing into the **Arctic Ocean**, the **Dwi'-na** into the **White Sea**, the **Ne'-va** into the **Gulf of Finland**, the **Dü'-na** into the **Gulf of Riga**, the **Dnie'-per** and **Dnies'-ter** into the **Black Sea**, the **Don** into the **Sea of Azof**, and the **Volga** and the **Ural** into the **Caspian Sea**.

The **Volga** is the largest river in Europe. It rises in the **Val-dal'** (*völ-dī'*) **Hills**, and has a course of 2,200 miles. The **Neva** carries away the waters of **Lake La-do'-ga** and **Lake O-ne'-ga**.

THE EAST INDIAN ISLANDS.

(C).—The **East Indies**, or **Ma-lay' Archi-pel'-a-go**, include all the islands in the **Eastern Sea**, *north* and *west* of **Australia**, and extending along the eastern and southern shores of **Asia**. The chief ones are—**Bor'-ne-o**, **Su-ma'-tra**, **Ja'-va** (*jă-vă*), **Cel'-e-bes** (*sěl'-e-bēs*), the **Mo-luc'-cas**, the **Phil'-ip-pine** (*fil'-ip-in*) **Is.**, and **Pap'-u-a** or **New Guinea**, with many smaller ones.

Most of the islands are occupied by natives of **Malay** origin, and by the **Dutch** and **Spanish**. They are mountainous, and contain numerous active volcanoes, especially in **JAVA**. Many of the smaller islands are of **coral** formation.

They are all exceedingly fertile, and yield varieties of spices, as **nutmeg**, **mace**, **cinnamon**, **cloves**, **pepper**, and **pimento** or **allspice**. All these things, together with **camphor** and **gutta-percha**, are exported.

Bor'-ne-o is one of the largest and most beautiful islands in the world. The town of **Sa-ra-wak'** (*ă*) on the *west* coast, and the island of **La-bu-an'**, off the *north-west* coast, belong to **Britain**.

Su-ma'-tra has valuable tin mines.

Ja'-va is very fertile and thickly populated. A range of high mountains runs through it containing many volcanoes.

Borneo, **Sumatra**, and **Java** belong to the **Dutch**.

Lesson 168.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Six silver spoons weigh 9oz. 13dwts.: how many grains is this?
- (2) Sixty-three shillings are made out of a pound weight of silver: what is the weight of one shilling?
- (3) How many oranges at 3 a penny can I buy for $\frac{5}{6}$?
- (4) Learn and write out Troy Weight. See page 116

Lesson 169.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**VERBS—(Continued).****CONJUGATION OF THE VERB Love. ACTIVE VOICE.**

Principal parts: *Pres. tense, love. Past tense, loved.*
Past part., loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.**PRESENT TENSE.**

Singular. Plural.

1st per. I love We love
 2nd per. Thou lovest You love
 3rd per. He loves They love

PAST TENSE.

Singular. Plural.

I loved We loved
 Thou lovedst You loved
 He loved They loved

FUTURE TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

1st per. I shall or will love We shall or will love
 2nd per. Thou shalt or wilt love You shall or will love
 3rd per. He shall or will love They shall or will love

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

1. Love, or love thou | 2. Love, or love ye or you

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

Present Tense. 1. (If) I love, &c. 1. (If) we love, &c.

The remaining tenses of this mood are conjugated like the *indicative*, with "if," or some other conjunction.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. To love. *Perfect Tense.* To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Loving.

Past. Loved.

DICTION.—Certain animals feed upon natural products which are only to be found at particular seasons of the year; and in all such cases, instinct prompts them, during their proper harvest, to collect and store up such a quantity of food as may be sufficient support until the ensuing spring brings a fresh supply. The common squirrel presents an example of this instinct.

Lesson 170.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A sovereign weighs 128 grains: how many can be made out of a pound weight of gold?

(2) How many ounces are there in twenty lbs. of silver?

(3) Find the seventy-eighth part of £5,529 6s. 1½d.?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

THIRTY-FIFTH WEEK.

Lesson 171.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. JOHN IX, Verses 19—22; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

The breakers⁵⁷ were bright beneath her bows,⁵⁸
 She drifted⁵⁹ a dreary wreck;
 And a whooping⁶⁰ billow⁶¹ swept the crew
 (68) Like icicles⁶² from her deck.

She struck where the white and fleecy waves⁶³
 Looked soft as carded wool;⁶⁴
 But the cruel rocks they gored her side,⁶⁵
 (72) Like the horns of an angry bull.

57. Waves broken into foam by dashing on the rocks. 58. The bow, or fore part of the vessel, was amongst the breakers. 59. Floated just where the winds and waves took it. 60. Making a loud cry. 61. Huge wave. 62. As easily as icicles are broken off, so the waves swept the crew from the deck. 63. The waves broken into foam looked like white wool. 64. Wool washed and combed out. 65. The sharp rocks made holes in the ship's side just as a bull makes holes with its horns.

Draw maps (A) Australia; (B) Russia; (C) New Zealand.

Lesson 172.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

AUSTRALIA.

(A).—The *northern* part of Australia is hot. The *south* is dry and temperate, and very healthy. The soil is fertile. Few animals or plants *belong* to Australia that are useful to man.

Gold, copper, and lead, iron, tin, and coal are all found, especially in the *south-east*. There are splendid pastures. The grasses, fruits, plants, trees, and domestic animals of Europe all flourish abundantly.

Australia is divided into five colonies, viz. :—

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|----|----------------|
| NEW SOUTH WALES ... | Capital | Syd'-ney | On | Port Jackson. |
| VICTORIA..... | „ | Mel'-bourne ... | „ | Port Philip. |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA | „ | Ad'-el-aide... .. | „ | R. Torrens. |
| QUEENSLAND | „ | Bris'-bane | „ | More'-ton Bay. |
| WESTERN AUSTRALIA... | „ | Perth..... | „ | Swan R. |

Tas-ma'-ni-a is an island, almost as large as Scotland. It lies to the south of Australia. The capital is Hob'-art, on the R. Derwent

Wool, hides, tallow, and meat are exported, wool, of excellent quality, being the chief produce.

EUROPE.—RUSSIA.—POLITICAL.

(B).—CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is very various, and is subject to extremes. The *north* is cold, and the winters are *severe*. In the *centre* and *south* the heat of summer is unbearable, and the cold of winter intense.

Rye, wheat, flax, hemp, and tobacco are largely grown, and great numbers of **sheep and cattle** are bred in the *south*. The mineral wealth is great, **gold** being obtained from the *Urals*, and **iron** in all parts. The forests, which cover two-fifths of the country, are very valuable.

MANUFACTURES.—These are not of much importance, but they include **leather, sailcloth, cordage, linen, and spirits**.

The COMMERCE is very great, much of it being with England. The *internal* trade is carried on at "**fairs**," the chief being that of **Nij'-ni (nizh'-ne) Nov'-go-rod**.

The GOVERNMENT is an **absolute monarchy**, under an **Emperor** or "**Czar**." The RELIGION is that of the **Greek Church**, but all forms are tolerated. The population is nearly **86 millions**.

The people belong to many nations, and are the worst educated of any in Europe.

POLYNESIA.

(C).—**Poly-ne'-sia** (many islands) is the name given to the innumerable islands situated in the *tropical region* of the **Pacific**.

They form a number of groups, situated both *north* and *south* of the Equator. Some are of coral formation, and others are volcanic. Most of the inhabitants are Malays, and are uncivilised and pagan.

NORTH OF THE EQUATOR are the **Bo-nin' Is.**, belonging to *Japan*, the **Lad-rones' (läd-rōnz')** and the **Caroline Is.**, belonging to *Spain*.

The **Sandwich Is.** are a numerous well-cultivated group, having a settled government under a king. They form the KINGDOM OF **HA-WAI'-I (hä-wi'-ē)**. **Ha-wai'-i**, or **O-whi'-ee (ö-whi'-ē)**, the chief of the group, is the largest island in Polynesia. It is mostly composed of lava, and contains the most remarkable volcano in the world, **Mau'-na Re'-a**. **Ho-no-lu'-la** is the chief town.

SOUTH OF THE EQUATOR are **New Cal-e-do-ni-a** belonging to *France*, and **New Guin'-ea**, the largest island in Polynesia.

The **Fi'-ji (fē-jē) Is.** belong to England. *Cocoa-nut* oil and *cotton* are exported.

The **So-ci'-e-ty Is.** are the most important group in this part of the Pacific. They are of *coral* formation.

All these islands have a beautiful climate. The productions are *bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains*, and *ba-na'-nas*. *Hogs and rats* are the chief quadrupeds.

Lesson 173.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) Bring 84,306,000 drams to tons.
- (2) In thirty-six yards and three quarters, how many inches?
- (3) What must I give for three pieces of cloth, each 90 yards, at $7\frac{10}{11}$ per yard?
- (4) Learn and write out Apothecaries' Weight. See page 116.

Lesson 174.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Ex. 34. *Parse the first verse of Lesson 171.*

Dictation.—*Learn Lesson 171, both verses and meanings.*

Lesson 175.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) What sum added to nine hundred and forty-seven pounds nineteen shillings and sevenpence three farthings will make one thousand pounds?
- (2) A person bought 186 yards of cloth at 12s. 6d. per yard, and sold it at 15s. 1d. per yard; how much did he gain?
- (3) A merchant bought cloth for £1,569 17s. 4d., paying 4s. 10d. per yard for it; how many yards did he buy?
- (4) Learn and write out Apothecaries' Weight. See page 116.

THIRTY-SIXTH WEEK.**Lesson 176.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. JOHN IX., *Verses 23—27*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

Her rattling shrouds⁶⁶ all sheathed⁶⁷ in ice,

With the masts went by the board;⁶⁸

Like a vessel of glass she stove⁶⁹ and sank:

(76) Ho! ho! the breakers roared!

At daybreak on the bleak⁷⁰ sea shore,

A fisherman stood aghast⁷¹

To see the form of a maiden fair

(80) Lashed close to a drifting⁷² mast.

66. Ladders of rope from the ship's side to the topmast, which rattled with the wind. 67. Covered. 68. Were broken off close to the deck. 69. Had holes made in her bottom and sides by the rocks. 70. Cold, dreary, and lonely. 71. Very much frightened. 72. The mast, which had "gone by the board," now drifted on to the sea beach.

Draw maps (A) New Zealand, (B) Russia, (C) Canada.

Lesson 177.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**NEW ZEALAND.**

(A).—**New Zealand** lies about 1,000 miles south-east from Australia. It consists of three islands, two large ones, the **North** and the **South Island**, and **Stew-art Island**. They are, altogether, nearly the size of the *British Islands*, and have a fine temperate climate, very much like that of England, with rich and fertile soil.

A range of snow-topped mountains runs from north to south, many of which are volcanoes. The highest point is **Mount Eg-mont**, in North Island, and **Mount Cook**, in South Island. There are a great many rivers and lakes. **R. Wai-ka-to** (*wai-ka-to*) in North Island, and **R. Mol'y-neux** (*mol'-y-neux*) in South Island are the most important.

The chief minerals are **gold, coal, silver, iron, and copper.**

The colonists are mostly engaged in *agriculture, sheep farming, and mining.* The chief exports are **wool and gold.** **Gum, flax, and timber** are also sent away in large quantities.

EUROPE.—RUSSIA.—POLITICAL.

(B).—**CHIEF TOWNS.—St. Pe'ters-burg.** (67,000) the capital, on the *Neva*, was founded by Peter the Great, 1703. It has a great export trade in *tallow, hemp, flax, grain, and timber.* **Mos'-cow**, the former capital, is one of the great centres for inland trade. **Nij'-ni Nov-go'-rod** is noted for its great *fair*, which lasts three months. **Rev'-el** and **Ri'-ga** (*re'-ga*) are ports on the *Baltic*, exporting *timber.* **O-des'-sa** is the chief port on the *Black Sea*, and exports immense quantities of grain. **As-tra-khan'** is the chief port on the *Caspian*, and is situated near the mouth of the *Volga.* **War'-saw**, on the *Vis'-tula*, was the capital of Poland. **Se-vas'-to-pol,** in the Crimea, was destroyed by the British and French in 1855.

We have great trade with Russia by means of the *Baltic Sea* in the north, and the *Black Sea* in the south. They export *hemp, corn, flax, tallow, and timber,* and in return we send a large quantity of our chief manufactures.

(C).—*Learn Lessons 152 (A) and 157 (A).*

Lesson 178.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sams.

- (1) How many seconds are there in 13 years? (Mind the leap years.)
- (2) How many lbs. of butter at 1s. 6d. per lb. must be given in exchange for 10 stone of bacon at 9d. per lb.
- (3) Divide one hundred and fifteen pounds seventeen shillings and fivepence three farthings by one hundred and seventy-three.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 179.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.**ADVERBS.**

A few Adverbs have three degrees of comparison, like Adjectives; as—soon, sooner, soonest; wisely, more wisely, most wisely; fast, faster, fastest.

Many adverbs are formed from adjectives by adding “-ly;” as—wise (*adj.*), wisely (*adv.*); quick (*adj.*), quickly (*adv.*) All such adverbs are compared by *more* and *most*, or *less* and *least*.

Some words are used both as *adjectives* and *adverbs*; as—little, less, least; better, best; much, more, most; only; ill, &c.

He is a *less* boy than you are (*adj.*) He eats *less* than you (*adv.*)

Ex. 35. Compare these adverbs.—Well, often, fast, firmly, hard, quickly.

Ex. 36. Parse the first verse of Lesson 176.

DICTION.— THE SUNBEAM. (*See Lessons 189 and 194.*)

Thou art no lingerer in monarch's hall:

A joy thou art, and a wealth to all;

A bearer of hope unto land and sea:

Sunbeam, what gift hath the world like thee?

Thou art walking the billows, and ocean smiles;

Thou hast touched with glory his thousand isles;

Thou hast lit up the ships and the feathery foam,

And gladdened the sailor like word from home.

Lesson 180.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) If 108 guineas and 7 shillings be paid for 7 oxen, how much is that each?

(2) What is the value of 14 barrels of soft soap, each containing 250lb., at fourpence farthing per lb.?

(3) How many gallons are there in a cask of wine costing £62 8s., at 5s. 4d. per quart?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WEEK.**Lesson 181.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. JOHN IX., Verses 28—34; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE WRECK OF THE HESPERUS—(Continued).

The salt sea was frozen on her breast,

The salt tears in her eyes;

And he saw her hair, like the brown seaweed,

(84) On the billows fall and rise.⁷³

LESSON 181—Continued.

Such was the wreck of the *Hesperus*,

In the midnight and the snow ;

Christ save us all from a death like this,

(88) On the reef of Norman's Woe !

Longfellow (1807—1882).

73. Her brown hair, which floated on the water, looked like seaweed.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW was born in 1807, at Portland (Maine), in the United States. Of all the American poets he is the most popular in England, as his poetry is full of beauty and simplicity, yet true to nature. His finest pieces are "The Spanish Student," "E-van'-ge-line," "The Golden Legend," "Hi-a-wa'-tha," and "The Courtship of Miles Standish." (See Lesson 126.)

Draw maps (A) *New Zealand*, (B) *Scandinavia*, (C) *West Indies*.

Lesson 182.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

NEW ZEALAND.

(A).—Wel'-ling-ton, on Port Nicholson, in the south of North Island, is the capital. Auck'-land, on the south-east coast, is a chief port.

Nel'-son, Christ'-church, and Dun-e'-din are the chief towns in South Island.

These islands were made a British colony in 1841. They contain a population of about 460,000, most of whom are colonists from Great Britain, and their descendants. There are nearly 40,000 natives, called Ma-o'-ries, who chiefly live in North Island.

New Zealand is 15,000 miles distant from England. The voyage takes about two months, sailing round South Africa, but nine days shorter by the Mediterranean Sea and Suez Canal.

The FI'-ji (fē'-jē) Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles north of New Zealand, were placed under British rule, by the native king, in 1874. There are two principal islands, and a number of small ones. The exports are cotton, coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The natives are warlike, and were formerly cannibals.

EUROPE—THE SCAN-DI-NA'-VI-AN PENINSULA.—PHYSICAL.

(B).—Norway and Sweden occupy the Scandinavian Peninsula. They are now united under one sovereign.

BOUNDARIES.—North by the Arctic Ocean, west by the Atlantic and the North Sea, south by the Skag'-er Rack, the Cat'-te-gat, and the Baltic, and east by the Baltic and Russian Lap'-land.

SURFACE.—Norway is covered with mountains, the chief range is called the Dovre Fjeld (dō'-vrē fyēld), in the centre, and the Ki-o'-len Mts. (kē-ō'-lēn) in the north. Sweden is in general low and level, but receives many spurs from the Dovre Fjeld.

LESSON 182—Continued.

RIVERS.—The *Got'-ha*, from *Lake We'-ner*, flowing into the *Cat'-tegat*; the *Dal, U'-me-a*, and *Tor'-ne-a*, into the *Baltic*, all in Sweden. The *Glom'-men*, into the *Skag'-er Rack* from Norway. Owing to the mountains being so near the coast, Norway has few rivers. The coast is deeply indented with "*fjords*" (*fyörds*), like the west coast of Scotland. The lakes are numerous.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—Not a very severe climate, summers short and warm, winter lasts seven months. The wealth of the country is derived from the *forests*, which cover *four-fifths* of the country, the *mines*, and the *fisheries*. *Shipbuilding* is the principal manufacture, and *iron* and *copper* are the chief minerals. The *Lef'-fo'-den Isles*, off the *west coast*, are noted for their *fishing*.

(C).—Learn Lessons 162 (A) and 167 (A).

Lesson 183.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A man saves half-a-crown every week and spends 15s. 6d.; what do his wages amount to for a year?

(2) I bought 8 chests of oranges, each containing 249 oranges, and sold them at four a penny; how much did I sell them for?

(3) How many half-crowns are there in sixty pounds twelve shillings and sixpence?

(4) Learn and write out Cloth Measure. See page 116.

Lesson 184.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Ex. 37. *Perse all the words to "plants."*

DICTATION.—The water we drink is next in importance to the air we breathe. It forms three-fourths of the weight of living animals and plants; is the most abundant substance we meet with on the face of the earth; and covers at least three-fourths of its entire surface. Water is indispensable to animal and to vegetable life, and forms a large proportion of the bodies of living plants and animals, and is ever present in the atmosphere, which both of them continually breathe.

Lesson 185.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) Amongst how many boys can I divide £14 9s. 9d., giving each boy a half-crown, a florin, a fourpenny piece, and a threepenny piece?

(2) At a shilling a dozen, how many eggs can I get for twenty-four half-crowns?

(2) *Divide* thirty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-one pounds five shillings and eightpence farthing *by* sixty-nine.

(4) Learn and write out Cloth Measure. See page 116.

THIRTY-EIGHTH WEEK.

Lesson 186.—Monday Morning. Learn.

ST. MATTHEW XXI., Verses 1—5; OR ELSE LEARN—

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

*Breathes*¹ there a man, with soul *so dead*,²

Who never to himself hath said,

“This is *my own*,³ my native land !”*Whose heart hath ne’er within him burned*,⁴

(5) As home his footsteps he hath turned,

From wandering on a *foreign strand* !⁵If such there be, go,⁶ *mark him well* ;⁷For him no *minstrel-raptures* swell.⁸

1. Lives. 2. Without feeling and love. 3. My own country. 4. Felt very great joy and pleasure. 5. *Strand*=shore, a foreign country. 6. An exclamation drawing attention. 7. Take particular notice of him. 8. In the middle ages the minstrels were men who went about, from castle to castle, singing to the harp, of the brave deeds done by the knights in defence of their country. These songs have no effect on the man whose soul is dead.

Draw maps (A) West Indies, (B) Scandinavia, (C) Australia.

Lesson 187.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

THE WEST INDIES.*

(A).—The **West Indies** are a group of islands in the Atlantic, between the United States and South America; they are divided into *three* groups.

The **Ba-ha'-mas** in the north. The **Greater An-tilles'** (*an-teel'*)† and the **Lesser Antilles**. The Bahamas are *flat*. **Ja-mai'-ca**, in the Greater Antilles, is *mountainous*, and most of the Lesser Antilles are *volcanic*. Many are surrounded with *coral reefs*.

The islands are divided amongst **Great Britain, Spain, France, Holland, and Denmark**, but at one time or other England has had possession of them all.

The *climate* is hot and the soil fertile. The productions are **sugar, rum** (made from sugar), **coffee, rice, maize, pine-apple, and arrowroot, tobacco, and spices**.

Gold and copper are found in **Jamaica**, and **coal and asphalt** in **Trin-i-dad'**.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Spanish Town** is the capital of **Jamaica**, the largest of the British West Indies, but **King's Town** is the principal seat of trade. **Port of Spain** is the capital of **Trinidad**, the largest of the **LESSER ANTILLES**. **BAR-BA'-DOES** is the most *easterly* of the group, and is the oldest of all our possessions.

* Columbus discovered these islands in his voyage *westwards* across the Atlantic. He thought he had reached India, and called them *The West Indies*.

† The name is French. Do not sound the “a.”

EUROPE.—THE SCANDINAVIAN PENINSULA.—POLITICAL.

(B).—The GOVERNMENT is a **limited monarchy**, but each country has its own laws and legislative assembly. The RELIGION is the **Lu'-ther-an** form of Protestantism.

CHIEF TOWNS.—SWEDEN. **Stock'-holm** (*stök'-höm*), the capital (168,700), is built at the entrance to *Lake Mä'-lar* (*mä'-lär*). **Got'-ten-burg**, at the mouth of the *Gotha*, has considerable trade and manufacture.

NORWAY.—**Chris-ti-a'-ni-a** (*kris-tē-d'-nē-ä*), the capital (120,000), stands on a bay of the same name. **Ber'-gen** (*g hard*) is a great fishing place. **Trond'-heim** (*trōnd'-yēm*) or **Dront'-heim** (*drōnt'-im*) was the ancient capital of Norway.

The mountains of this peninsula are extremely rich in *minerals*, but there is little *coal*. The *iron mines* of Sweden are the most famous in the world. A great deal of timber is converted into *charcoal* to be used in smelting the various ores. In the north of the peninsula the *dog* and the *reindeer* are the beasts of draught. The Swedes and Norwegians are a brave, loyal, industrious, and hospitable people. Both nations speak a language similar to Danish.

(C).—*Learn Lessons 172 (A) and 177 (A).*

Lesson 188.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) Bring eighty-seven million six thousand and eleven seconds to days, hours, minutes, seconds.

(2) What are the wages of 10 men for thirty and a half days, at 3s. 6½d. per day?

(3) If one yard of cloth costs seventeen shillings and twopence halfpenny, what will one hundred and forty-seven yards cost?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 189.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Ex. 88. *Parse first three lines of Lesson 186.*

DICTATION.— THE SUNBEAM. (*See Lessons 179 and 194.*)

To the solemn depths of the forest shades,
Thou art steaming through their green arcades,
And the quivering leaves have caught thy glow,
Like fireflies glance to the pool, below.

I looked on the mountains ; a vapour lay
Folding their heights in its dark array ;
Thou breakest forth, and the mist became
A crown and a mantle of living flame.

Lesson 190.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) A horse runs round a field in 29 seconds: how many times will it run round in 10 minutes 29 seconds?

(2) What will an acre of land cost at 1s. 9d. per square yard?

(3) How many books at 5d. each can I buy with £5 17s. 6d.?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

THIRTY-NINTH WEEK.**Lesson 191.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XXI., Verses 6—9; OR ELSE LEARN—

LOVE OF COUNTRY—(Continued).

- High though his title,⁹ proud his name,¹⁰
 (10) Boundless¹¹ his wealth as wish can claim;
 Despite¹² those titles, power, and pelf,¹³
 The wretch,¹⁴ concentrated all in self,¹⁵
 Living, shall forfeit fair renown,¹⁶
 And, doubly dying,¹⁷ shall go down
 (15) To the vile¹⁸ dust, from whence he sprung,
 Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.¹⁹—Scott (1771—1832).

9. Though he be a nobleman with a high title, such as Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount (*vī-kount*), or Baron. 10. Noblemen are proud of the name they bear. 11. Unlimited. 12. In spite of. 13. Riches. 14. A miserable man. 15. Thinking of none but himself. 16. Such a man will lose both fame, honour, and respect. 17. He shall die, and his name be forgotten. The remembrance of the name and deeds of a good man do not die out. 18. Worthless, despised. 19. No one will weep at his death, remember him afterwards, or speak about him.

SIR WALTER SCOTT (born 1771, died 1832), one of the greatest of our poets and writers, was born at Edinburgh. He was a lawyer by profession, but his fame rests on his poetry—"The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "Marmion," "The Lady of the Lake," &c.,—and on his tales called "The Waverley Novels," of which "Waverley," "Ivanhoe," and "Kenilworth" are the best. The above extract is from "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Draw maps (A) Canada, (B) Denmark, (C) New Zealand.

Lesson 192.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**PRODUCTIONS OF CANADA.**

(A).—Things sent out of a country are called **Ex'-ports**. Canada exports many things which are very valuable and useful to England.

(1) **VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.**—The chief are **timber** of various kinds, **wheat** and **flour**.

The forests of Canada are immense. The chief trees are the **pine** and **fir** tree, the wood of which is called *deal*, and the **maple** tree, from the juice of which *sugar* is made. *Corn* is grown chiefly in the *west*.

LESSON 192—Continued.

(2) **ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.**—These are very important. A large number of animals are caught for their fur. **Farm produce**, such as **pork, bacon and butter**, is exported in large quantities.

The animals caught for their fur are the **mar'-ten** and **sable** (small animals like a weasel), the **silver-fox**, **bear**, **beaver**, and **seal**.

Dried cod-fish, lobster, salmon (in tins), and **cod** and **seal-oil** are other valuable exports.

(3) **MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.**—Canada has an immense number of minerals. **Gold** from Columbia, and **copper** from Newfoundland, are sent to England in large quantities.

Pet-ro'-le-um, or **Rock oil**, is got out of the ground from wells in Upper Canada, near Lakes Erie and Ontario. *Par'-af-in, naph-tha*, and **candle** and **machinery oil**, are made from it.

EUROPE—DENMARK.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL.

(B).—**Denmark** consists of the peninsula of **Jut'-land**, and of several islands at the entrance to the Baltic, **Zea'-land**, **Fü'-nen**, and **Laa'-land** (*lül'-lånd*), being the chief.

BOUNDARIES.—**North** by the **Ska'-ger Rack**, **west** by the **North Sea**, **south** by **Germany**, and **west** by the **Sound** and the **Cat'-te-gat**.

The **SURFACE** is flat, the soil poor and sandy, with no rivers of importance.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is humid, but temperate. **Agriculture** and the fattening of cattle are the chief employments.

The **GOVERNMENT** is a **limited monarchy**, and the **RELIGION** the **Lutheran** form of Protestantism.

CHIEF TOWNS.—**Co-pen-ha'-gen**, the capital (235,000), stands on the island of **Zealand**, in the **Sound**. At **El-si-nore'** shipping dues were formerly paid by all vessels passing into the Baltic. They are now abolished.

The islands of **Ice'-land** and **Far'-øe** (*fä'-rö*), in the **Atlantic**, belong to Denmark.

Mount Hec'-la, in Iceland, is one of the three volcanoes of Europe.

Rey'-kj-a-vik (*ri'-ke-ä-vik*) (2,000) is the capital of the island.

Green'-land, in North America, also belongs to **Denmark**.

(C).—*Learn Lessons 182 (A) and 187 (A).*

Lesson 193.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How many inches are there in seventeen miles three furlongs twenty-nine poles?

(2) I bought silk at 2s. 5½d. per yard, and paid £102 5s. 4d. for it : how many yards did I buy?

(3) If I have three hundred thousand and one pounds twelve shillings, and buy goods value five hundred and twelve pounds and tenpence halfpenny : how much have I left?

(4) Learn and write out Dry and Liquid Measure. See page 115.

Lesson 194.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

EX. 39. *Parse first two lines of Lesson 196.*

DICTATION.—THE SUNBEAM. (*See Lessons 179 and 189*).

I looked on the peasant's lowly cot :
Something of sadness had wrapped the spot ;
But a gleam of thee on its casement fell ;
And it laughed into beauty at that bright spell.

Sunbeam of summer, O, what is like thee,
Hope of the wilderness, joy of the sea ?
One thing is like thee, to mortals given—
The faith touching all things with hues of heaven.

Mrs. Hemans.

Lesson 195.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

- (1) *Multiply £87 18s. 7½d. by 609.*
- (2) *How many fourpences are there in a five pound note ?*
- (3) *If I give two thousand and nine halfpennies away, how much have I left out of four thousand pounds and sixpence ?*
- (4) *Learn and write out Dry and Liquid Measure. See page 115.*

FORTIETH WEEK.**Lesson 196.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XXI., *Verses 10—14* ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE DESTRUCTION OF SEN-NACH'-ER-IB.¹

The *As-syr'-i-an*² came down like the wolf on the fold,
And his *co'-horts*³ were *gleaming*⁴ in purple and gold ;
And the *sheen*⁵ of their spears was like stars on the sea,

- (4) When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep *Galilee*.⁶

Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,
That host with their *banners*⁷ at sunset were seen :
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn hath blown,

- (8) That host on the morrow lay *withered*⁸ and *strown*.⁹

1. King of Assyria in the days of Hezekiah, King of Judah, B.C. 712-707.
2. The Assyrian army (see 2 Kings xviii., 13, and xix., 35 ; Isaiah xxxvi., 1, and xxxvii., 36). 3. A regiment, or body of soldiers. 4. Shining, flashing.
5. Shining. 6. The sea of Galilee in the North of Palestine. 7. Flags.
8. Dead. 9. Scattered. Those fled who were not dead.

Draw map (A) Australia ; (B) Mediterranean Sea ; (C) South Africa.

Lesson 197.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn. PRODUCTIONS OF AUSTRALASIA.

(A.)—**New Zealand** and some parts of **Australia** have a climate very much like that of Great Britain. All the ordinary *trees, plants, fruits, and domestic animals* of our country have been introduced and flourish.

Australia is in the *east* chiefly a **farming and grazing** country, hence the chief exports are—

(1) **ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.**—**Wool** in immense quantities is sent from New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, together with **hides, tallow, and preserved meat**. New Zealand also exports **wool**.

The preserved meat, generally called **Australian mutton**, is cooked and put into tins. The best wool comes from the island of **Tas-ma'-ni-a**.

(2) **MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.**—These are of untold value. **Gold** is found in greater or less quantities in all parts, but especially in Victoria and New South Wales. Much **copper** is exported from South Australia, and **gold** is also sent from New Zealand, and **tin** from Tasmania.

(3) **VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.**—These are not yet very important to us. **Cotton** is grown in the *south-east* of Australia, and New Zealand sends us **flax, gum**, and the wood of the **Kou'-ri** (*kou'-rè*) **palm**, which is used in shipbuilding.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

(B.)—If a place is *north of the equator* it is said to be in *north latitude*, if *south of the equator* it is said to be *south latitude*.

The **Equator** is an imaginary circle drawn round the earth exactly *halfway* between the poles. The surface of the Earth is thus divided into two equal parts, one, *north* of the Equator, called the **Northern Hemisphere**, and the other, *south* of it, called the **Southern Hemisphere**.

Latitude is distance *north* or *south* from the equator.

Lines drawn round the map of the world, or across a map of a small part of the earth's surface from east to west, are called *parallels of latitude*. These parallels are at *equal distances* from the equator, and from one another.

Lines drawn round the world from north to south, passing through the poles, are called the **Me-rid'-i-ans**, or **lines of longitude**.

Longitude is distance *east* or *west* of a given place.

All places on the same meridian have *mid-day* or *noon* at the same time.

In English maps the meridian passing through **Green'-wich** (*grèn'-ish*) is called the *first meridian*.

Any place *east* of the first meridian is said to be in *east longitude*; if *west* of the meridian, it is said to be *west longitude*.

Latitude means *breath*. **Longitude** means *length*, and **Meridian** means *mid-day*.

CLIMATE.

(C).—**Climate** means "the general kind of weather in some particular district."

Climate has a general meaning, hence it differs from *weather*, which has a restricted meaning, both of time and place.

The two chief things which cause the climate of one part of the world to differ from that of another part, are :—

(1) The **temperature**, or warmth of the air.

(2) The amount of **moisture** it contains.

The chief causes which produce alterations in the temperature of the air, and of the amount of moisture it contains, are :—

(1) *Distance from the Equator*.—The tropics are the hottest parts of the world, because the sun's rays are direct, the summer days are long, and there is an *accumulation* of heat.

(2) *Elevation*.—The *higher* we ascend in the air the cooler it becomes, hence elevated lands, even under the Equator, are colder than plains.

(3) *Nearness to the Sea*.—Water takes up heat slowly, and parts with it slowly, hence countries near the sea have a more temperate and regular climate than those inland.

(4) *The character of the surrounding country*.—High mountains protect a country from both *hot* or *cold* winds.

(5) *The nature of the most prevalent wind*.—*North* winds are generally cold, and *south* ones warm. In Europe *west* winds are often moist and *east* ones bleak and cutting, especially in England.

Lesson 198.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How many yards are there in fifteen thousand and seventy-one inches ?

(2) If I give ninety half-crowns for a dozen and a half of hats, what do they cost me each ?

(3) Reduce 79 miles 3fur. 27 poles to yards.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 199.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Ex. 40. Parse third and fourth lines of Lesson 198.

DICTATION.—

'Tis night, and the landscape is lovely no more ;
 I mourn, but, ye woodlands, I mourn not for you ;
 For morn is approaching, your charms to restore,
 Perfumed with fresh fragrance, and glittering with dew ;
 Nor yet for the ravage of winter I mourn ;
 Kind Nature the em-bry-o blossom will save ;
 But when shall spring visit the mouldering urn !
 O when shall day dawn on the night of the grave !—*Beattie*.

Lesson 200.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) John's father earns $8/5\frac{1}{2}$ a day : how much is that in a year, not counting Sundays ?

(2) How many yards are there in 27 acres 2 roods 13 poles 15 yards ?

(3) How much does five hundred and eleven times £807 14s. 10½d. amount to ?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

FORTY-FIRST WEEK.**Lesson 201.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XXI., Verses 15—17 ; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB—(Continued).

For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,¹⁰

And breathed in the face of the foe¹¹ as he passed ;¹²

And the eyes of the sleepers waxed¹³ deadly and chill,¹⁴

(12) And their hearts but once heaved,¹⁵ and for ever grew still.

And there lay the steed¹⁶ with his nostril¹⁷ all wide,

But through it there rolled not the breath of his pride ;

And the foam of his gasping lay white on the turf,¹⁸

(16) And cold as the spray¹⁹ of the rock-beaten surf.²⁰

10. The night air, which was considered by the ancients to cause death.
11. The Assyrian army. 12. A'-ra-el. The angel of death was supposed by the Mohammedans to watch over the dying, and take the soul from the body.
13. Grew. 14. Cold. 15. They gave one deep sigh and died. 16. Warhorse.
17. Nose. The horses gasped for breath with wide open nostrils. 18. The green grass. 19. Water scattered in small drops. 20. Waves.

Draw maps (A) New Zealand ; (B) Baltic Sea ; (C) India.

Lesson 202. Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.

CHIEF IMPORTS FROM THE COLONIES.

(A).—Tea, from *As-sam'*, in the N.E. of INDIA.

Coffee, from *Cey-lon*, in the EAST INDIES ; *Ja-mai'-ca*, and *Trin-i-dad'*, in the WEST INDIES.

Sugar, from *Ja-mai'-ca*, *Bar-ba'-does*, and *Trin-i-dad'*, in WEST INDIES ; from *British Gui-a'-na*, in S. AMERICA ; and *Mau-rs'-tius* (*maw-rish'-ē-ūs*) in the INDIAN OCEAN.

Cotton, from *Mauritius* and *Queensland*, in AUSTRALIA.

Wool, from *Australia*, *Cape Colony*, and *India*.

Oranges, from *Malta*. Spices, from *East Indies*.

Timber and Petroleum from *Canada*. India-rubber from *East Indies*.

MOTIONS OF THE EARTH—(Day and Night).

(B).—The earth does not *stand still* in the sky, but is always spinning round, just like a top.

We cannot feel the earth moving, because it moves so *fast*, and because everything on its surface, and the air surrounding it, moves along with it.

The earth spins round, or *ro'tates*, once a day, turning from *west to east*. This is called its daily or *di-ur'nal motion*.

Looking towards the *north* the earth is spinning round from the *left* hand towards the *right* hand. As we cannot *see* or *feel* it move, it appears as though it were standing still, and the *sun* were moving from *east to west*.

The *daily motion* of the earth causes *day and night*.

The earth is round, so the sun can only shine upon *half* of it at once.

That part on which the sun shines has *day*, and the part behind, where the sun is not shining, has *night*. As the earth spins round *once* in a day, all parts of it, one after another, are turned in front of the sun, and then are turned away from it.

A day is *24 hours long*, counting from *midnight*, or 12 o'clock at night, to midnight again.

INTERCHANGE OF PRODUCTIONS.

(C).—By *commerce* the productions of one country can be made use of in another country.

England is the greatest *commercial country* in the world.

By *commerce* is meant *trade* carried on, either in our own country, or with foreign countries. It is of three kinds; (1) *Home trade*, in our own country. (2) *Colonial trade*, with the colonies. (3) *Foreign trade*, with foreign countries not colonies.

England is such an *important commercial country* because—

- (1) Its *manufactures* are so superior, and the materials for them have to come from so many different countries.
- (2) It is in a *central position*, and possesses so many *good harbours*.
- (3) Such *large quantities of food* are wanted for the inhabitants.
- (4) Its people are *active, intelligent, and pushing*.

Things sent out of a country to other countries are called *ex'-ports*.

The *exports of England* are chiefly *manufactured goods* especially articles of clothing, or materials from which to make them, as cotton and woollen goods, machinery, hardware and cutlery; and *minerals*, which are sent to all parts of the world, the colonies taking a very large quantity.

Things brought into a country from abroad are called *im'-ports*.

Our greatest trade—both import and export—is first with the *United States*, and next with *France* and the *British Colonies*. There is much commerce between England and *Germany, Russia and Brazil*, and we have more or less trade with almost *every country* in the world.

Lesson 203.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) How much is four hundred and seventy-three times eight hundred and six pounds fifteen shillings?

(2) A man bought 19 tons of coal at 13/6, and paid 1/- for carriage of each ton. He then sold the whole at 9½d. per cwt. How much did he gain?

(3) Bring eight hundred and seventy thousand and fifteen square inches to acres.

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

Lesson 204.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.

Ex. 41. *Parse first two lines of Lesson 201.*

DICTION.—*Learn Lesson 201, both verses and meanings.*

Lesson 205.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.

(1) What was the value of a square measuring 264 feet each way at 4/6 per square yard? (2) Reduce 17 tons 7lbs. to ounces.

(3) How many lbs. of coffee at 1/7½ per lb. can I buy for 5½ guineas?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

FORTY-SECOND WEEK.**Lesson 206.—Monday Morning. Learn.**

ST. MATTHEW XXII., *Verses 34—40*; OR ELSE LEARN—

THE DESTRUCTION OF SENNACHERIB—(Continued).

And there lay the rider *dis-tor'-ted*²¹ and pale,
With the dew on his brow, and the rust on his mail;²²
And the tents were all silent, the banners alone,

(20) The lances unlifted, the trumpet unblown.

And the widows of *Ash'-ur*²³ are loud in their wail,²⁴
And the idols are *broke*²⁵ in the temple of *Bā'-äl*,²⁶

And the might of the *Gentile*,²⁷ unsmote by the sword,

(24) Hath melted like snow in the *glance*²⁸ of the Lord!

Byron (1788—1824).

21. Twisted in the pain of dying. 22. Steel armour. 23. Assyria. 24. Crying on account of the death of their husbands. 25. Broken. It is a custom amongst heathens even now to break the images they worship as gods, when any trouble happens which they think the gods should have prevented. 26. A false god worshipped by the Chaldeans and Assyrians, supposed to represent the sun. The name means "Lord." 27. All people not Jews are Gentiles, here—the Assyrians. 28. A sudden movement, as when the Angel of Death passed over the Assyrian camp.

LORD GEORGE GORDON BYRON, born 1788. Died after catching a severe cold at Missolonghi, in Greece, 1824. He was a graceful and imaginative poet. His best works are "The Prisoner of Chillon" and "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage," together with numerous smaller poems on various subjects.

Draw maps, (A) West Indies; (B) River Danube; (C) British Isles.

Lesson 207.—Tuesday Morn. Geography. Write and Learn.**USES OF OUR COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS.**

- (A).—(1) As **military** and **naval** stations—
Heligoland, Malta, Gibraltar, Aden, Cyprus.
- (2) **Calling stations** for ships (for water, coals, and provisions)—
Ascension I., St. Helena I., Aden, Mauritius I., Bermudas I.
- (3) **Depots** for produce of other countries—
Aden, Hong Kong, Singapore I., Malacca, Ceylon I.
- (4) **Fields for Emigration**—
Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Cape Colony.
- (5) **For Raw Produce**—
India, Australia, Cape Colony, Canada, West Indies.

THE FOUR SEASONS.

(B).—The earth has **two** motions—one a daily motion, the other a yearly motion. The yearly motion is sometimes called the **an-nu-al** motion.

The earth does not spin round, and keep in *one* place; it is always *moving on*, in a large circle, round the sun. It **revolves** round the sun *once* in a year.

The **Annual Motion** of the earth causes the *Four Seasons**—
Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter.

In **Summer** all *our part of the world* is turned *towards* the sun, and so we get a great deal of his heat and light, and those who live near the equator get the most of it. But in **Winter** the part of the world *we live in* is turned *away* from the sun, and so we get but little heat, and the days are short. In **Spring** and **Autumn** we are turned almost *straight* to the sun, so our days are generally neither very hot nor very cold. On two days of the year, March 22nd and September 22nd, the day and night is of the same length all over the world—that is, 12 hours each.

The **points** on which the earth *seems* to turn are called the **Poles**, one the **North Pole** and the other the **South Pole**.

A line passing through the **centre of the earth**, from pole to pole, is called the **axis** of the earth.

The **North Pole**, and the **axis** of the earth, *always point* to the *same part* of the sky.

IMPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(C).—The **imports** may be arranged under three heads.

(1) **Raw Materials** for our manufactures, of which the colonies supply large quantities. The chief are—

Cotton—United States, Egypt, Hindustan, Brazil.

Wool—Australia, South Africa, East Indies, South America, and Germany.

Silk—East Indies, Italy, France, and China.

Flax and Hemp—Russia and Egypt. **Jute**—Hindustan.

* This difficult subject will require illustrating with good diagrams and a globe, &c. See Lockyer's *Primer of Astronomy*, Lockyer's *Elementary Lessons in Astronomy*, and Geikie's *Physical Geography*, all published by Macmillan.

LESSON 207—Continued.**Hides and Tallow**—South America, Russia, and Cape Colony.**Timber**—Canada, Baltic Countries, Central America, and Further India.**Gold**—Australia, California, South Africa, Peru, Mexico, and the Ural Mts.**Silver**—South America and Austria.**Oils**—Mediterranean Countries and West Africa.**(2) Articles of food, such as—****Wheat**—United States, Russia, and Egypt.**Flour**—United States, Canada, Prussia and France.**Rice**—Hindustan, China, and Singapore.**Tea**—China, and Assam.**Coffee**—Ceylon, West Indies, Arabia, and Brazil.**Sugar**—East and West Indies, Brazil, and Mauritius.**(3) Articles of luxury, such as—****Wines and Spirits**—France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and many of our colonies.**Tobacco**—United States, West Indies, and Turkey.**Lesson 208.—Wednesday Morning. Work these Sums.**

(1) How many minutes are there in 8 weeks 3 days 17 minutes?

(2) *Multiply* seven hundred and ninety pounds eighteen shillings and ninepence farthing *by* five hundred and eighty-two.

(3) If a man gets 4/- a day (not including Sundays) and spends £1 0s. 6d. per week; how many weeks will he be in saving 5 guineas?

*Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.***Lesson 209.—Thursday Morn. Grammar. Write and Learn.****INSPECTOR'S EXAMINATION PAPER.**(1) What are *Pronouns, Adjectives, Prepositions, Adverbs*? Give examples.(2) What *tenses* have *verbs*? Give examples.(3) How are *Adjectives* compared?(4) Compare, *few, many, ill, true, happy.*

(5) Parse—(a) My brother's book was torn.

(b) John sees a book on the table.

(c) The old man was happy.

Lesson 210.—Friday Morning. Work these Sums.(1) *Divide* forty thousand and thirty-seven pounds nine shillings and sixpence farthing *by* seventy-eight.

(2) I buy 34 dozen eggs at 10½d. per dozen. What do I pay for them, and how much change have I got out of three half-sovereigns?

(3) How much greater than a thousand pounds is 53 times £58 17s. 0½d.?

Write out 15 spellings from any book, each word with not less than 8 letters in it, and learn them.

TABLES—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.**

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16 Drains(<i>dr.</i>) | make 1 Ounce(<i>oz.</i>) |
| 16 Ounces | " 1 Pound(<i>lb.</i>) |
| 28 Pounds | " 1 Quarter(<i>qr.</i>) |
| 4 Quarters | " 1 Hundredwt(<i>cwt.</i>) |
| 20 Cwt. | " 1 Ton(<i>tn.</i>) |
| 14 Pounds* | make 1 Stone(<i>st.</i>) |
| 2 Stone | " 1 Quarter |
| 8 Stone | " 1 Cwt. |
| 112 Pounds | " 1 Cwt. |
| 100 Pounds | " 1 Cental(<i>cent.</i>) |

*This is the only legal stone. Any other number of pounds than 14 is an illegal weight.

LONG MEASURE.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 12 Inches(<i>in.</i>) | make 1 Foot(<i>ft.</i>) |
| 3 Feet | " .. 1 Yard(<i>yd.</i>) |
| 5½ Yards | " { 1 Rod, Pole, or Perch(<i>po.</i>) |
| 40 Poles | " .. 1 Furlong(<i>fur.</i>) |
| 8 Furlongs | " .. 1 Mile(<i>ml.</i>) |
| 36 Inches | make 1 Yard |
| 16½ Feet | " { 1 Rod, Pole, or Perch |
| 220 Yards | " .. 1 Furlong |
| 1,760 Yards | " .. 1 Mile |
| 22 Yards | make 1 Chain(<i>ch.</i>) |
| 66 Feet | " .. 1 Chain |
| 10 Chains | " .. 1 Furlong |

DRY AND LIQUID MEASURE.

(Measure of Capacity.)

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 Gills(<i>g.</i>) | make 1 Pint(<i>pt.</i>) |
| 2 Pints | " 1 Quart(<i>qt.</i>) |
| 4 Quarts | " 1 Gallon(<i>gal.</i>) |
| 2 Gallons | " 1 Peck(<i>pk.</i>) |
| 4 Pecks | " 1 Bushel(<i>bush.</i>) |
| 8 Bushels | " 1 Quarter(<i>qr.</i>) |
| 5 Quarters | " 1 Load(<i>ld.</i>) |
| 8 Pints | make 1 Gallon |
| 16 Pints | " 1 Peck |
| 32 Pecks | " 1 Quarter |
| 40 Bushels | " 1 Load |
| 36 Gallons | make 1 Barrel of Beer(<i>br.</i>) |
| 54 Gallons | " 1 Hgshd. " (<i>hhd.</i>) |
| 63 Gallons | " 1 Hgshd. of wine. |

TIME TABLE.

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 60 Seconds(<i>sec.</i>) | make 1 Minute(<i>min.</i>) |
| 60 Minutes | " 1 Hour(<i>hr.</i>) |
| 24 Hours | " 1 Day(<i>d.</i>) |
| 7 Days | " 1 Week(<i>wk.</i>) |
| 4 Weeks or 28 days | 1 { Lunr } (<i>mo</i>) make 1 { mnth } |
| 12 Months | make 1 Year(<i>yr.</i>) |
| 100 Years | " 1 Century(<i>cen.</i>) |
| 365 Days | make 1 Year(<i>yr.</i>) |
| 366 Days | 1 Leap Year |
| 52 Weeks | " 1 Year |

A Year consists of 365½ days, or more exactly of 365 days 5 hrs. 48 min. 46·054449 seconds.

A Calendar Month contains the number of days as in this piece of poetry—

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November,
February hath twenty-eight alone,
And all the rest have thirty-one;
But in Leap Year we assign
To February twenty-nine.

A Leap Year comes every fourth year. You may find which is Leap Year by dividing the date by 4. If there is no remainder that is Leap Year; if there is any remainder it shows the number of years since the last Leap Year.

SEASONS.

Spring begins 21st March.
Summer (longest day) 21st June.
Autumn 23rd September.
Winter (shortest day) 21st December.

QUARTER DAYS.

Lady Day 25th March.
Midsummer Day .. 24th June.
Michaelmas Day .. 29th September.
Christmas Day 25th December.

TABLES.—WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—(Continued).

SQUARE MEASURE.

| | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 144 Square inches | { | 1 Square foot (sq. ft.) |
| (sq. in.) make | | |
| 9 Square feet | { | 1 Square yard (sq. yd.) |
| 30½ Square yards | | |
| 40 Square poles | { | 1 Square rod (r.) |
| 4 Square rods | | |
| 640 Acres | { | 1 Square mile (sq. m.) |
| | | |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| 16 Square poles or | { | 1 Square chain |
| 484 sq. yds. | | |
| 10 Square chains | { | 1 Acre |
| or 160 sq. pls | | |
| 4,840 Square yards | { | 1 Acre |
| (sq. yds.) | | |

CUBIC MEASURE.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1,728 Cubic in. (c. in.) | { | 1 Cubic foot |
| | | |
| 27 Cubic feet | { | 1 Cubic yard (c. yd.) |
| | | |

TROY WEIGHT.

| | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| 24 Grains (gr.) | { | 1 Pennyweight (dwt.) |
| 20 Dwts. | | |
| 12 Oz. | { | 1 Ounce (oz.) |
| | | |
| | { | 1 Pound (lb.) |
| | | |

Used for weighing gold, silver, and jewels.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

| | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------|
| 20 Grains (gr.) | { | 1 Scruple (scr.) |
| 3 Scruples | | |
| 8 Drams | { | 1 Dram (dr.) |
| 12 Ounces | | |
| 16 Ounces | { | 1 Pound (lb.) |
| | | |
| | { | 1 Pint (pt.) |
| | | |

Used for weighing and measuring medicines.

CLOTH MEASURE.

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| 2½ Inches (in.) | { | 1 Nail (nl.) |
| 4 Nails | | |
| 4 Quarters | { | 1 Quarter of a yard (qr.) |
| 3 Quarters* | | |
| 5 Quarters* | { | 1 Flemish ell (F. ell.) |
| 6 Quarters* | | |
| | { | 1 English ell (E. ell.) |
| | | |
| | { | 1 French ell (F. ell.) |
| | | |

*These measures are now obsolete.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLES.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| 2 Articles | { | 1 Couple or Brace |
| 12 Articles | | |
| 20 Articles | { | 1 Dozen |
| 5 Score | | |
| 4 Inches | { | 1 Hand |
| 2 Yards or 6 Feet | | |
| 24 Sheets of Paper | { | 1 Quire |
| 20 Quires | | |

SCHEME OF PRONUNCIATION.

The sound symbols are as shown by the *italic* letters in the following words :—

Other consonants have their ordinary sounds.

māte māt fār
mēte or meet mēt hēr
pīne pīn
nōte nōt fōl moor
pūre būd ū = French "u"

found now boy raw water
chair king game jug
shall sit
thing there
zeal; zh, as in vision.

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